THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Resignation of General McClellan—Sheridan Appointed to Fill the Vacancy Occasioned by His Resignation.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 282.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864.

Ordered by the President:—

1. That the resignation of George B. McClellan as Major-General in the United States Army, dated November 8, and received by the Adjutant-General on the 10th instant, be accepted as of the 8th of November.

2. That for personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted and a brilliant victory achieved over the Rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed Major-General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adjutant-Gen.

Gen. Sheridan's Army

POWELL'S PURSUIT OF REBELS.

Another Cavalry Victory Over the Enemy by Custer and Merritt.

EARLY ADVANCES HIS INFANTRY AND FALLS BACK TO FISHER'S HILL.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, November 14, 8 P. M.—At General Sheridan's headquarters there are now to be seen two pieces of artillery, one hundred and fifty prisoners, and a quantity of ammunition, which General Powell captured from the Rebels yesterday in the Luray valley. General Powell, after a brisk engagement with the Rebel cavalry, drove them back beyond Front Royal, and this morning sent in the above substantial proofs of his victory.

Another victory was gained yesterday by General Torbert's cavalry. The Rebel cavalry advanced below Newtown at an early hour yesterday, when Generals Custer and Merritt, with their divisions, engaged them. The manœuvring and skirmishing lasted for several hours, and was witnessed by General Sheridan and most of our general officers. The Rebel cavalry was finally compelled to fall back in great confusion, and our men drove them into and through Newtown.

During the time this engagement lasted General Early was advancing with his infantry, and had already reached Middletown, to which place their cavalry retreated. Our losses were very small both in killed and wounded.

A reconnoissance was made to-day by the cavalry as far as Cedar creek. General Custer's Division marched along the Middletown road, and General Merritt's along the Winchester and Strasburg turnpike. It was then ascertained that General Early recrossed Cedar creek last night, and had again occupied Fisher's Hill.

From some stragglers captured by our cavalry, and also from the inhabitants, it was ascertained that Early's infantry force was a considerable one; but he ordered them to fall back immediately after his cavalry had been driven in. The smoke of their camp fires on Fisher's Hill was distinctly visible from Cedar creek.

General Sheridan's army is in splendid condition, and if another chance is afforded them by Early they will without doubt add another victory to the list of their triumphs.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, November 15, 10 A. M.—There is nothing new to communicate since my despatch of last night. The Rebels have not again made their appearance.

Last night was an intensely cold one, and here in camp every one felt the effects of the keen, searching wind. This morning the ice was half an inch thick.

THE MYSTERY OF THE DAY.

New Theory as to the Destination of General Sherman—Georgia to be the Scene of Conflict, Etc.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The speculations suggested by the announcement of General Sherman's great expedition on Savannah and Charleston are to-day as various and numerous as ever. There is hardly any point of the compass to which the impatience and imagination of an anxious people has not sent General Sherman and his forty thousand men, who, according to a correspondent in the *Times*, had been provided with thirty days' rations and necessary ammunition, which supposes a train of wagons and ambulances of several miles in length, without including the pontoons and artillery, not less cumbersome than the rest.

We have been told that Sherman was *en route* for Charleston, for Savannah, for Columbus, and Andersonville, where he was going to deliver the Federal prisoners who are confined in the latter city. Another theory, not less plausible and more logical, was, that he was on his way to Lynchburg, to co-operate with General Grant in an assault against Richmond. Another made him start for Danville, and still another for Alabama, in search of a lot of cotton hidden last year by the Confederates in certain portions of that State. Finally, to corroborate the various suppositions with additional evidences, it was said and printed that Admiral Porter was to sail immediately for Charleston and Savannah, in order to lend his powerful assistance to the movement contemplated by General Sherman on these two cities.

WHY GENERAL SHERMAN CANNOT GO TO CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, OR DANVILLE.

Notwithstanding my high respect for popular delusion, I do not think that General Sherman has gone far from the point from which he started, and I base my opinion on the fact that he was deficient in transportation, in cavalry, if not in light artillery—an indispensable item in every long expedition by land.

Besides, I entertain too high an idea of his talent to think that he would venture on a march of over one hundred miles through a hostile country, in order to reach a remote objective when he knew that General Hood, having the inside track, could at any moment fall inside of his line of operations, and check his progress, if not stop altogether his onward march. This consideration I think puts an end to the supposition that he is marching on Lynchburg and Danville, for certainly General Lee would be in those places before him; and also to the supposition that he is going either to Charleston or to Savannah, for General Hood, having at his disposal all the lines of railroad southward, could be in those places several days before him.

SUPPOSED PLAN OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

The most probable speculation I have heard of Sherman's expedition, including that of Mr. Lincoln, who says he is to drive Jeff. Davis and Lee out of Richmond, is that he will strike several points in the interior of Georgia, south of Atlanta where General Sherman expects to cut a long line of railroads and seize several stores full of provisions, accumulated there by the Rebels for winter. If this be so (and all the facts seem to be in favor of this last version), General Sherman's present expedition is nothing more than a raid on a large scale, which we cannot fail to hear of before long, and not a campaign calculated to secure any permanent advantage.—*N. Y. World.*

—The Vermont Legislature was adjourned over election day, to allow the members a chance to go home and vote.

—William D. Swan, widely known as a school teacher, publisher, and politician, died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, last week, at the age of fifty-four. He was a member of the State Senate for two years.

—A temperance society in Massachusetts recently adopted a resolution declaring "that we are pained to learn that some of the best lands of fertile districts in the Northern States are turned from the cultivation of food for man and beast to the cultivation of tobacco, as it must issue in the exhaustion of the soil, the impoverishment of the farmer, and the demoralization of the community."

THIRD EDITION

GEN. BUTLER IN WASHINGTON.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

Hon. R. J. Walker's Appointment Improbable.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—General Butler took the morning boat for Fortress Monroe. His interviews with the War Department were very satisfactory.

Thurlow Weed had an interview with Mr. Lincoln this morning.

It is by no means certain that Mr. Walker will be made Secretary of the Treasury. Indeed, it is improbable.

The *Chronicle*, in a leader this morning, says that the only obstacle to an honorable peace is removed. Both sides agree to remove slavery.

FROM THE SOUTH.

POSITION OF HOOD'S ARMY.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT SHERMAN.

FORREST HAS A FREE BLOW.

The "Florida" Capture in Richmond.

GRANT GETTING DEMONSTRATIVE.

Doings of the Rebel Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Richmond papers of the 14th have been received here, and contain the following items of news:—

On November 6th Hood had not crossed the Tennessee river with his main army, but at the last accounts had his headquarters at Tuscumbia, which is on the left bank of the Tennessee river, opposite Florence.

Beauregard was with him, and they both appeared to be waiting further developments by Sherman.

General Forrest claims that on the 4th instant he attacked with his artillery a portion of the Union fleet on the Tennessee river, near Johnsonville, and sank four gunboats, and destroyed over twenty barges and transports.

Beauregard sends to the Rebel War Department a despatch to the same effect.

In reference to Sherman's movements, the Rebels are so particularly ignorant of the fact that for two days last week, they could exchange no papers with our pickets.

This made them very suspicious that these papers contained indications of Sherman's line of march. As it is, however, the Rebel editors only speculate upon the subject, some asserting that Sherman has burned Atlanta for the purpose of falling back to oppose Hood, while others argue that Hood has left defenseless the entire Southern country, and that Sherman is marching on Charleston via Augusta.

The Rebel editors are very severe on Commander Collins for the seizure of the *Florida* in a neutral port. They say, however, that Brazil is too weak a power to go to war with us for the indignity.

They advise their cruisers hereafter to go only into British and French ports, where we dare not molest them, as the Yankees are "probably afraid of their superiors, but do not hesitate to oppress a weak people."

The *Whig* says Grant has been displaying some activity during the past few days; but that he will do nothing definite till the completion of the Dutch Gap Canal.

Nothing of special interest has transpired in the Rebel Congress, but the subject of detailing editors, and also the slavery question, is discussed with continued spirit by the Rebel press.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

Hood's Army Still at the Tennessee River.

REINFORCEMENTS COING TO THE FRONT.

The Escape of Rebel Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—The *Gazette's* Nashville despatch says that the Rebel army, numbering 30,000 men, is still concentrated in the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, one corps being on this side of the river.

The condition of the roads prevents active operations, and the Rebel army remains comparatively quiet.

Over two thousand men left Indianapolis yesterday for the front, and 5000 more are still in camp.

A despatch says that about fifty Rebel prisoners at Camp Morton succeeded in scaling the fence on Monday night, and forty of them escaped.

THE BOSTON ENTERTAINMENT OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW.

BOSTON, November 16.—The banquet given by the merchants and ship-owners of Boston to Captain Winslow and his officer at the Revere House last evening, drew together the principal merchants and distinguished personages in every walk of life.

Among the guests were the Hon. Edward Everett, Admiral Stringham, Colonel Graham, of the Engineer Corps; the Postmaster and Collector of Port, District Attorney, Mayor, and a large number of others. Three hundred persons sat down to the table.

The Hon. George B. Upton presided, and Mr. Everett responded to the sentiment of the President in a warm and eloquent eulogium. The gallant guest of the evening was received with immense applause, and gave an account of the cruise of the *Kearsarge*, touching lightly upon the fight with the *Alabama*, and mentioning the important consequences and favorable influence upon the American cause in Europe that flowed from that engagement. Lieutenant Thornton was received with a like demonstration of applause.

A number of speeches were made, and letters were read from invited guests, among them from Governor Andrews, Secretary Welles, Hon. R. C. Winthrop. The company separated at eleven o'clock with resounding cheers for the *Kearsarge*, her officers and men.

The "Nova Scotian" at Portland.

PORTLAND, November 16.—The steamer *Nova Scotian* arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this morning. Her advices were telegraphed from Cape Race.

LATEST FROM THE APPOMATTOX.

REBEL STRATEGY.

General Egan Wounded by a Sharpshooter.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 15.—The Rebs have lately been playing a sharp game in front of a part of our lines near the Appomattox. At this point there is a small creek in front of our works, across which they have built a dam, which has threatened to force back our picket lines to a dangerous extent.

To counteract this project General Egan had devised works, which he superintended. On his visiting a part of the line on Monday night, a Rebel sharpshooter succeeded after several attempts in wounding him, the ball entering the right forearm and passing diagonally down several inches, and out at the wrist. The wound is a very painful one, but fortunately is not dangerous.

He goes home to-morrow on a leave of twenty days, and it is hoped he will be able to return to his command by the time his furlough expires.

Another sharp fight occurred between the pickets last night about 10 o'clock, which lasted about an hour, without, it is believed, any noticeable result.

Connecticut Billiard Championship.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 16.—The first Connecticut Championship Billiard Match, resulting from the tournament of last August, was played here last night.

The former champion, Gershom B. Hubbell, of Hartford, still retains the golden cue, winning by 50 points in a game of 1000.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

CONNECTICUT.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE COMPLETE.

Counties.	*Lincoln.*	*McClellan.*
Hartford	8688	8071
New Haven	8617	9536
New London	5572	4829
Fairfield	7229	7043
Windham	3559	2938
Litchfield	4795	4164
Tollard	2318	2035
Middlesex	3189	3179
Total	43,935	41,508

Lincoln's majority, 2427.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, November 14.—Ashley, who was defeated in the Tenth District by 873 on the home vote, is elected by over 800 on the soldiers' vote. The soldiers also give Bingham a handsome majority. Delano's official majority is 256; this gives Ohio seventeen Union Congressmen certain.

ILLINOIS.

From the Chicago Journal, November 14.

The party of the Union have swept the prairies by a majority of over 29,000; elected a decisive majority in both branches of the Legislature, and six members of Congress.

Capture of the Pirate Steamer "Florida" by a Boonier.

Captain Napoleon Collins, who captured the *Florida* in Bahia Bay, is an Indianian, a native of Madison; has been in the navy for the past quarter of a century; got his commission through the instrumentality of the United States Senator and ex-Governor William Hendricks; he is a good and true officer, and must have known what he was doing; that the act was no violation of the laws of nations, and that he was doing Gov't's service to his country and to his flag.—*New Albany Ledger.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Don Giovanni* was originally composed to German words, so that with this company we have all the theatrical effects suggested by the idiom of the language, just as Mozart wrote them. The German artists, too, understand Mozart, which few Italians do; for, with the exception of two operas besides this one, *Le Nozze* and *Il Flauto Magico*, Mozart is banished from the operatic repertoire. Italians never learn an unnecessary note, but German artists would not dare to call themselves artists were they not familiar with every score of Mozart. Therefore had we *Don Giovanni* in perfection, for orchestra and artists were both playing the music with love and reverence, besides artistic skill.

"Don Giovanni" was a part in which Herr Lehmann, the baritone, had to stand a severe test; for "Don Giovanni" is the highest and most difficult part within the range of baritones. He was fully equal to all the difficulties. In person he is admirably suited to the handsome, reckless, and brave cavalier. His acting, too, was full of spirit. His voice is at once sweet and powerful, and admirably cultivated.

Hermanns is the grandest and finest "Leporello," without exception, that we have ever had; as an actor, he is unsurpassed. His singing of the famous "Madamena" was most rapturously received; and all through Hermanns elicited the greatest applause. "Don Ottavio," the tenor, has comparatively a small part; but the concerted music requires a fine voice and musical science, and the cavatina, "Il mio tesoro," is always most anxiously waited for. It requires most exquisite finish of style, a voice of sweetness, and great extent. When we say that Himmer sang it, it is saying that it was given in its full perfection. "Mazetto" (Hilmmer) was well sung, and played with great humor.

M'me Frederici gave importance to the *role* of "Elvira," usually consigned in Italian companies to unworthy hands. "Donna Anna," the most difficult and trying soprano part ever written, was sung by M'me Johannsen, with all the power and knowledge of a fine artist; it is very trying to a voice as much used as M'me Johannsen's. Mad'lle Daluba sang the music of "Zerlina" correctly and well, but as an actress she wants both grace and spirit.

The trio of "Le Maschere" with "Anna," "Elvira," and "Ottavio" was deliciously sung. The grand chorus of "Viva la Liberta" electrified the house. As for choruses, they were perfection, both in quality and quantity. The superb *mise en scene*, and the double orchestra in the masquerade, produced a finer effect than we have ever seen before on this stage. The Germans sing the score as it was originally written, without the added recitative, so that there is a great deal of dialogue full of wit and fun, but much, of course, is lost to the uninitiated; still the few enjoyed it and made the many laugh, for mirth is catching.

To-night the great event of the season, *Les Huguenots*, Meyerbeer's great work, written immediately after *Robert*—to many a grander opera, and without doubt a more harmonious score. Meyerbeer, for *Robert*, changed his style from the mere Italian school, and the *Huguenots* is the perfection of the new school, the mingling of the German and Italian, which he created. We need not say that the house will be crowded, for it has been full every evening. To-night the Academy will be too small.

SANFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, Race stree (late McDonough's Theatre).—This establishment has been leased by Mr. S. S. Sanford, and has undergone a thorough renovation and made complete for the comfort of ladies and families, and has so far met with unbounded success. The houses are crowded with his old friends and patrons. Having the great advantage of stage effects, Mr. Sanford promises us a repetition of those great burlesques which were given with such success at his Eleventh Street Opera House. Having more room and scenery, he has already announced the pantomime of the *Shoemaker and Tailor of Kensington*, which will be produced for the Thanksgiving holidays.

THE NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The second Matinee of the season will take place this afternoon, at the great National Circus, on Walnut street, above Eighth. The audiences that have attended since the opening of the season have been fashionable and immense. The company is composed of the most accomplished ladies and gentlemen known to the profession. It should be remembered that the great equestrian, Eaton Stone, performs every evening, and also at the matinees. The equestrian director, Mr. F. H. Rosson, is a veteran in the arena, and pleasant in his remarks.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers plays *East Lynne* to-night, one of her most charming and poetical performances, a character in which she *surpasses all others* on the stage.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Circus is in a full tide of success.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 16.

The President Visits General Grant and Admiral Porter.

The President, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Fox and other gentlemen, on Saturday visited the head quarters of General Grant, at City Point, where they were joined by the Lieutenant-General, and proceeded down James river to visit Admiral Porter at Hampton Roads. Admiral Porter dined the distinguished visitors on board his flagship.

The President and His Visitors.

The President wishes that those desiring to call upon him personally will postpone their visits for a time, as he is engaged in preparing his annual message to Congress. As this document will contain a comprehensive resume of all civil and military matters for the past eventful year, it will be awaited with anxious interest by the country.

Sherman Under Way.

General Sherman is fairly under way in execution of the bold military programme lately indicated. He had his start of several days before Hood was aware of his movement, and has completely destroyed the railroad in his rear between Chattanooga and Atlanta. It is understood that General Thomas has north of the Tennessee a force amply sufficient not only to prevent any aggressive movement on the part of Hood, but to assume himself the offensive and inflict severe punishment on the Rebel force.

General Hancock Temporarily Relieved.

General Hancock has, at his own request, been temporarily relieved of the command of the 2d Army Corps, with a view to gain respite for attention to his wound. This injury, it will be remembered, was received at Gettysburg, and has caused him much trouble—frequently, during the arduous summer campaign from the Rapidan, compelling him to ride in an ambulance.

Notwithstanding this thorn in the flesh, he has never consented to leave the field, though he has occasionally, for brief periods, given up command of his corps to one of his division generals. The speedy recovery of this distinguished officer will be ardently desired by the whole country.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—General Butler arrived here last night, and is still at the Eutaw House, *en route* for his command. He is in good spirits and full of life. Many friends called upon him. The trial of Mrs. Hutchins is still going on the Military Commission, with closed doors, agreeing or trying to agree upon her sentence. she is still in prison. General Burnside has gone to Washington. The gold gamblers are much excited; they are making capital out of Butler's New York speech. No other items of moment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 35. Noon, 42. 1 P. M. 43½. Wind, N. by E.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA

A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY.

SCENE IN A DRINKING SALOON.

A Bounty-Jumper Commits the Deed.

This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a cool and deliberate murder was committed in a drinking saloon, at No. 127 South Third street, kept by Smith & Carruthers. The victim was Michael Allen, a single man, aged about thirty years, who was shot dead by an individual known as "Reddy," hailing from New York, and an alleged thief and bounty jumper. Two stories are told in regard to the affair. One statement is that the two men were in the saloon together, and that Allen, on account of an old grudge which existed, made an attack upon "Reddy" and struck at him. The blow fell short, when "Reddy" drew a pistol and fired, the ball penetrating the breast of his assailant, causing instant death.

Another statement is that "Reddy" went to the tavern kept by Allen in Second street, below Dock, known as "Camp Allen," about a week ago, and raised a row. Allen put him out, when "Reddy" threatened to kill him. Last night "Reddy" was in the neighborhood of Third and Dock streets, when he was informed that Allen was in Smith & Carruthers' drinking cellar. "Reddy" went there and saw Allen, and with out any notice put his hand in his pocket as if he was going to draw some weapon. Allen seeing this knocked him down. "Reddy" jumped to his feet and took refuge behind the counter, at the same time drawing a pistol and discharging its contents at Allen. "Reddy," after shooting, left for parts unknown, and up to 12 o'clock this morning had not been arrested.

The murderer is about twenty years of age, and is only known by the name given above. He is about five feet five and a half inches high, stoutly built, with a light complexion, much freckled, and full face, naturally red hair, dyed black, and is represented to be a most desperate character, having deserted from the United States military service often enough to merit five or six different hangings. Of his being eventually arrested there is no doubt. The Coroner will hold an investigation at the Fifth Ward Station House this afternoon, to which the body was taken. A post-mortem examination was made this morning.

TERMINATION OF A PRIZE FIGHT.—This morning the early trains from the interior brought into the city a large number of thieves and roughs, who had gone to Scranton for the purpose of witnessing the fight between two bruisers known as Denney Harris, of New York, and Peter Martin, of Philadelphia, as stated in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday. We learn that the men entered the ring at 10 A. M., and the fight lasted six rounds. Harris had the best of the fight all the while, cutting Martin in the most dreadful manner, while he was unmarked. In the Sixth round, Harris hit his man right and left, and got down on his knees, in which position Martin struck him a dozen blows. The United States detectives rushed in the ring at the time Harris made his claim to the referee, and a general stampede took place. Harris, Corcoran, Chalfers, and some others were arrested. Martin is badly punished, both eyes being nearly closed. The right eye was closed in the second round. The parties arrested were all taken to the office of the Provost Marshal.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—This morning an individual giving the name of Henry Cook was arrested upon the charge of burglary. He effected an entrance into the store of Klein & Dreifoos, No. 219 N. Second street, by climbing over the transom. Two officers saw him in the place and watched him helping himself to the plunder for over two hours. Finally he opened the door and walked out. He was four times as large as when he entered the establishment, and upon being examined it was discovered that he had on dozens of shirts and drawers, with other goods placed around his person, amounting in all to the value of $275. He had the appearance of an extremely corpulent man, and had he not been seen in the place by the officers, he could have walked along the streets without exciting the least suspicion. He had also $75 in greenbacks which he had stolen from the store. He was taken before Alderman Welding at 8 o'clock this morning, and committed to answer the charge of burglary.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—This morning the soldiers' vote, so far as counted and certified to by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, stood as follows:—

Lincoln	2575
McClellan	1289
Majority for Lincoln	1286

The vote polled in the 75th Regiment stood 151 for Lincoln and 15 for McClellan. Company I of the same regiment gave Lincoln 1 and McClellan 21.

HOW ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN FOURTH WARD.

Wholesale Arrest of Election Officers.

FRAUD AND MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE.

This morning nine of the election officers of the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward were arraigned before Alderman Welding, upon the charge of misdemeanor in office, and with receiving the votes of unqualified persons. Previous to the election certain respectable citizens of the Eighth Precinct of the Fourth Ward, having every reason to believe that fraud would be committed, petitioned to the Court for watchers. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the watchers were appointed. Upon going to the polls on the morning of the election the officers inside refused to admit them, notwithstanding they showed their appointments, with the seal of the Court attached. A warrant was immediately taken out for the arrest of all the officers inside, and this morning they were arraigned for a hearing. They are named and classified as follows:—

Philo Mudden, Judge; John McKeown, and John O'Kane, Inspectors; R. P. Murray, and Charles McCallister, Clerks; H. N. Barnes, and John Laughlin, Return Inspectors; J. Finnegan, and J. S. Ralston, Return Clerks. Mr. Laughlin was sick, and not present. The Commonwealth was represented by J. Alexander Simpson, and the defendants by Charles W. Brooks, Esq.

Mr. Simpson opened the case, and said this was a charge brought against the election officers of the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward, who were guilty of a misdemeanor, under the act of 1860, and of fraud under the act of 1839. Certain gentlemen had attempted to vote and their votes were refused. He could also prove that upwards of 300 votes had been received which were fraudulent.

Samuel F. Stringfellow, sworn.—He, with two other inspectors, was at the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward on election day; he was there five minutes before the opening of the polls; tried to get in; found the doors locked; the window was opened and votes were received. He was informed he could not get inside, although he was an extra inspector appointed by the court; votes were being received at this time. He presented his certificate to a person inside the window; don't know what was done with the paper.

William R. Edwards, sworn.—Was also an inspector appointed by the court; knocked at the door but couldn't get in; the certificate was handed in the window; did not make application myself to any of the election officers; we knocked several times and no attention was paid to it.

The counsel for the prosecution here submitted in evidence the petition to the Court asking for watchers, who were appointed, and who were refused admittance.

The counsel for the defense objected to the petition being received, on the ground that no evidence had been elicited to show that the signatures attached were genuine.

The petition was finally withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Simpson, counsel for the Commonwealth, here asked a continuance of the case, on account of one of his principal witnesses, Mr. Doran, being absent. By this witness he would prove that the votes of unqualified persons had been taken and great fraud committed. He also further intended, in the meantime, to obtain an order from the Court, and have the ballots polled in that division examined.

The case was then continued until Monday at 9 o'clock.

TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING.—Exertions are about being made in this city, similar to those on foot elsewhere, to provide our gallant soldiers in the field with turkeys for Thanksgiving. They are to be forwarded in a cooked state, and it is the intention to accompany them with such other articles as may be necessary to provide our boys with a substantial if not a luxurious dinner.

There will be no difficulty in getting the turkeys, as we feel satisfied that if the announcement be once made that a movement to this end has begun, enough gobblers will be forthcoming in twenty-four hours afterwards to give a turkey dinner to every one of our boys in the field. The greatest difficulty will be to get this movement started; but with so many associations among us all interested in the comfort and welfare of the soldiers, this ought to be easily overcome.

Whoever is to do it, the soldiers should by all means have their turkeys for Thanksgiving. Our great national feast should find a turkey in every tent. It is little enough we can do for those who are doing so much for us. A surfeit of fighting on their behalf deserves at least, as a poor return, a surfeit of turkey. Those who have many, should send many; those who have two, send one; those who have only one, send that to the soldier, and go without at home. Better a dinner of herbs with the love that has sent the bird to camp, than the stuffed turkey and the thought of hard tack on that day for the soldiers. One day's rations to the brave fellows, and let it be turkey roast, with all the fixings!

GRAND LODGE I. O. OF O. F. OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This organization convened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Hall, Sixth and Haines streets. R. W. Grand Master Wm. H. Trinnick occupied the Chair. The semi-annual reports of the R. W. Grand Master and the R. W. Deputy Grand Master were read, and it was shown that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is now in a most flourishing condition in Pennsylvania. A lengthy report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States was read by Grand Representative J. Alexander Simpson, which showed that the Order is increasing in strength and usefulness throughout the United States. Numerous amendments to the constitutions of the Grand and subordinate lodges were introduced and laid over to the session in May next for action. The subject of the institution of an Orphans' Home for a refuge for the destitute children of deceased Odd Fellows was introduced and laid over to the May session for action.

The following nominations were then made for Grand Lodge officers, to serve during the next term:—

R. W. G. M.—John M. Crosland, No. 53.
E. W. D. G. M.—George Fling, No. 19.
R. W. G. S.—William Curtis, No. 28.
R. W. G. W.—Richard Watson, No. 199; Samuel N. Foster, No. 199; Samuel F. Gwinner, No. 99.
R. W. G. T.—M. B. Muckle, No. 46.
G. R. to G. L. of U. S.—J. Alexander Simpson, George Bertram.

The Grand Lodge was closed in due form at 6 o'clock P. M., and adjourned *sine die*.

WITH A VIEW TO MATRIMONY.—There are plenty of young and frolicsome men in the city, who, tired of the single blessedness of bachelorhood, fly to the double blessedness of matrimony as a relief. That relief once obtained, like "Sir Peter Teazle," they reflect that but a short time ago they were made the happiest men in the world, and that they have been the most miserable fellows ever since. An easy and (considering the high price of vegetables) cheap method of securing a wife is to advertise. Look over the matrimonial columns, and you will see some go further than this. Not content with one wife, some advertise for two, and perhaps it is fair to conjecture that some choice spirits have a bird in the hand as well as two in the bush. An invitation to a young lady—to one or more, let us say—to exchange and compare cartes de visite with a view to matrimony gives evidence of a catholic love for the beautiful, and a harmonious blending of the amative and philoprogenitive faculties as touching as it is true.

DEATH OF A YOUNG HERO.—William Kennard Deitz, 26 years of age, formerly a member of Company K, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, died on Monday last, at his late residence in the lower part of the city, of disease contracted while in the army. On election day the young soldier was in a very weak and feeble condition, but so intense was his desire to vote for Abraham Lincoln that he insisted on being taken from his sick bed and conveyed to the polls to vote for his favorite. A carriage was accordingly obtained and the dying man was driven to the polls, where he had the satisfaction of gratifying what seemed to be his last earthly wish.

CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—This morning Charles Smith was held by Alderman Welding, to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was arrested last night at Seventh and Market streets, and upon being searched the weapon was found on his person.

THE UNION VICTORY.—The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops will make a grand display of fireworks at their headquarters in Chesnut street this evening, after the termination of the display by the Union League on Broad street.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 67 men.

AN OWNER WANTED.—One of the officers of the First Police District found a discharge paper in the name of Elias Pauling, Company C, 1st Battalion Pennsylvania (six months) Volunteers. The paper is at the Mayor's office.

LARCENY.—Three colored boys were arrested yesterday for robbing a farmer at the market, Sixteenth and Market streets, of $100. When arrested, they had spent all the money, one of them having a pistol for which he had given $17.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Edward Dempsey and Nancy Dunn have both been held to answer the charge of receiving goods stolen from the United States military hospital at Haddington.

NO HOME is complete without a Sewing Machine, and we recommend to our friends the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, as being the best, simplest, and cheapest. We have one in use in our own family, and would not be without it for ten times its cost. Every machine is warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. Instruction is given at the residence of purchasers. Go to the elegant saleserooms of Wheeler & Wilson, No. 704 Chesnut street, and see these wonderful machines in operation, and examine the unequalled work performed by them.

AN OLD SAYING IMPROVED—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

An ingenious man
Long since found a plan,
At which some may their shoulder shrug
Though they cannot dispute,
By which to get a suit
Or clothes, from a bottle or jug.

Taust whenever you think
About taking a drink
Or lager, or something stronger.
That wish you must throttle,
And into the bottle
Drop your change, till it holds no longer.

Now you boldly may take
Up your bottle, and break
The same into pieces, and then
You will find that inside
Which will for you provide
A suit good enough for most men.

But, thus far having done
So judiciously, shun
Your cash upon "shoddy" to waste,
And immediately go
Unto BENNETT & CO.,
For garments well made, and with taste!

Select your clothing from our stock of Ready-made garments, thereby secure goods equal in *style, fit, material and workmanship*, to any made to order, at 25 to 30 per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the newest, choicest and most desirable styles of goods, *purchased at the lowest prices of the season, for cash exclusively*, and sold for *cash exclusively*, therefore at the lowest prices possible. All can be fitted at once from our stock, without delay or trouble.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BENNETT & CO.

A YANKEE TRICK.—A letter-writer from Atlanta says:—"The other day some Rebels were taken on the Savannah river while duck shooting, among whom was a captain in the Rebel army. Three of our chaps exchanged clothes with the prisoners, and by means of this disguise penetrated into the heart of Savannah, and returned safe. This and other circumstances have convinced General Sherman that he has men in his command capable of performing any manner of duty." This incident proves what dress will do in appearances. We believe that even a Rebel, dressed in a complete suit from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental Hotel, would pass for a gentleman anywhere.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

A GREAT REPUTATION.—There has never been any invention given to the world which in the same period of time so effectually won its way into universal favor as the "Florence" Sewing Machine, and in this city at No. 630 Chesnut street. All who examine it are delighted with the manner in which it operates. It makes as neat less than four different stitches, and executes all kinds of family sewing with neatness, durability, and despatch. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be returned to the purchaser.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHOICE CARAMELS.

Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

THE VAST AMOUNT of oil which has been thrown up during the past few years from the bowels of the earth has created quite a revolution in the burning fluids. Sperm oil, turpentine, camphene, and other volatile liquids, spirit gas, &c., have almost gone out of use; even pennydips meet with slow sale for petroleum now is king of light. These ideas were engendered as we were shown through the newly fitted up offices of the different oil companies. More especially were we attracted with the convenient and spacious rooms, No. 139 S. Fourth street. These offices are occupied by several companies, all of them good and paying large dividends. One hundred and three hundred barrels of oil a day accruing to a single company, and some files may be formed of the profits to be distributed among the stockholders. Vast fortunes have been made by many investments in the companies, and we advise all who have capital to spare to get fifty or a hundred shares of this stock. The demand for oil is constant and increasing; it cannot be refined fast enough, as it enters into numberless compositions heretofore unknown. Among the best paying companies we observe the Carlin and St. Nicholas as paying large dividends. Their officers are thoroughly business men, and investments can be made in them. Their office is the most convenient in the city, and every facility and information will be given there, No. 139 S. Fourth street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

WE REFER those troubled with indigestion to the advertisement of Anti Dyspeptic Powders, compounded by F. Brown. They have been highly recommended by all who have used them; and it is needless to say that they will bear analysis, when we know they are prepared by the celebrated compounder of Brown's Jamaica Ginger.

NEW AIR-TIGHT INKSTAND.—Oliver's Patent Inkstand combines many advantages. By merely pressing the finger upon an elastic substance, the ink is brought where you want it. It is easily filled; does not get out of order, and there is no evaporation. They are for sale by Charlton, Wholesale Stationer, in Fourth street, who has the agency for Philadelphia.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

GOULD & Co. have a fine assortment of Furniture at both their establishments, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and N. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets. Those about furnishing their houses can be suited exactly by calling at either of the stores.

THE END OF THE WAR.—The greatest confidence is now felt that the Rebellion will speedily dieout, and the war close. The same assurance is likewise felt that the best and cheapest Coal in Philadelphia is sold by W. W. Alter, at his splendid new yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street. Give him a trial.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

GERMON'S TEMPLE OF ART, No. 914 Arch Street.—Having unlimited facilities for the production of elegant Photographs, ladies and gentlemen need have no fear of any detention, either in sitting or receiving their pictures. Old pictures copied to any size or style, and while in our possession kept in a fire and thief-proof safe, especially provided for the purpose.

YOU WILL FIND them entirely satisfactory if you get pictures at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street, by securing life-size photographs in oil, ivorytypes, or cartes de visite.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 919 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, November 16.

The Stock Market is heavy this morning and prices are drooping, with the exception of Government bonds, which are more active, and have again advanced. 5-20s sold at 103½, coupons off; new

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

UNCOURTEOUS TREATMENT.

A long and important special despatch from the regular Washington correspondent of The Evening Telegraph, and with his signature plainly attached to it, was, by a blunder of the American Telegraph, delivered at the office of the *Evening Bulletin* yesterday. Instead of sending the despatch into our office, it was detained and published in the *Bulletin* as a special despatch, notwithstanding the fact that they receive no special despatches over the American line, and the plainly written signature. We leave the public to judge.

THE SOLDIERS' THANKSGIVING.

The twenty-fourth of this month will be Thanksgiving Day. Let not the soldier be forgotten. He has endured every mentionable hardship for you. He is risking his life for you now. Before that day of thanks approaches, some, perhaps, for whom you have prayed will be sleeping the last sleep. But for the thousands who will yet live, periling their lives in defense of yours, provide liberally. The soldier does not know what it is to fare sumptuously, like you, every day. Spread before him, then, on Thanksgiving Day, every eatable delicacy which at that season was ever enjoyed in the company of friends and kindred. Charity is cold, it is said. Well, then, let there be no charity in this matter of providing a feast for the soldier. Do away with the icicle word, and deal with pure, warm Christian love. You will not reach the soldier's heart less directly, for reaching it through his stomach. Let all the luxuries scattered on your own board then be represented in your remembrances to him. Let the turkey you provide for him be plenty, and the roast-beef not wanting. Scatter plum-puddings around his path, and do not forget that he has an appetite for pumpkin pie. Men who fight well eat well, and no men that ever lived have fought better than the soldiers who have given us a cause for the thanks we are going to offer up next Thursday week. Let the feast which we spread for the soldier, then, be crowded with everything comfortable to the taste, which we crave for or deny ourselves. We are not truly grateful to God if we omit thus to express our remembrance of the soldier.

THE WEDGE TO SPLIT THE LOG.

Hitherto it has been claimed that the South in this war was a unit, and that it could not be divided in sentiment on any one subject until its independence was attained. But a wedge has been found which is already deeply driven into its very heart, and the man who wields the maul that drives the wedge that splits the Confederate log is none other than "His Excellency," Jefferson Davis. This "stern statesman" has unintentionally turned "rail-splitter," and is just now engaged in cutting down, cutting up, and dividing into sundry pieces the great Southern Confederacy. The axe which he uses is his power as President, and his wedge is the knotty and tough stick known as the negro.

Nobody was so foolish as to presume for an instant that, after the Rebels got off to themselves, they would ever allow the "nigger" to kick up a row among them. On the contrary, they were to form a "happy family," with the negro as the foundation of all their wealth and social blessedness. But the poor black man turns up again right at their hearthstones, with a very ugly and dark-looking aspect. Davis could not let him alone, and so he hauls the trembling fellow out by the heels, sets him upon his feet, and tells the aristocracy of the South that he has a notion to put a butternut uniform on his back, and send him to fight with their sons and brothers for Southern independence. This might do, if it were not that this new candidate for military honors happens to be a slave—happens to be the property of the aforesaid aristocracy. Now to put him on the same footing with the master is an indignity to the latter, to say nothing of the risk run in losing him by a Yankee bullet through the body. But this is not so much the trouble as that other idea advanced by Davis and Seddon, that the Government shall take the negroes and pay their masters for them in Confederate money, and then offer them the bribe of freedom for fidelity to the Rebel cause.

Now, such a proposition is horrifying to the genuine son of the South, whose wealth consists in the bone and blood of the African, and whose sole design in going into the Rebellion was to perpetuate slavery over the territory in which it existed. Consequently Davis brings down a storm upon his own head, and is declared a worse Abolitionist than Mr. Lincoln. By this time he must realize the fact that slavery is a curse something like that was of the free North have long considered it, since it has been the direct cause of all the difficulties and animosities which have arisen in our country during the last fifty years, and which have finally culminated in an open and bloody rebellion on the part of those who are its advocates. It is not unreasonable to suppose that two-thirds of the Southern people would rejoice this day if the accursed institution was eradicated root and branch from their tair soil. They know that it is an evil which blights and blasts, and they have learned a bitter lesson in the war now waging by a few lordly masters for its preservation. The sentiments of the civilized world are adverse to the crime of holding human beings in bondage; and no nation sympathizes with the South on account of slavery, but in the hope that the war may separate us and break up the great American Union.

But the end is approaching, and the Rebel President himself has started the wedge which seems destined to divide the South itself. The question is agitated in its own house, "Shall the negro have his freedom, or shall he remain a slave?" Where the agitation is to stop no one can now say. The subject has been started, and a fierce controversy will ensue, which will result in creating two parties in the rebellious States, pitted against each other in deadly enmity. Beneath this angry storm of their own raising, and the tremendous and steady advance of our legions under Grant and Sherman, let us hope that slavery, the hideous, red-handed monster, which has drenched our land with its best blood, shall go down forever.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

There is nothing for which we have been more sincerely and deeply interested than the effort to establish a nation of civilized blacks on the soil of Africa. An enterprise of greater importance in a purely humanitarian respect has not enlisted the sympathies of this century. One of the principal and, in some regards, most interesting section of the globe is still in a condition of barbarism; and it seems to be the duty as well as the policy of all the enlightened and christianized States of both hemispheres, to co-operate in redeeming Africa from the prolonged gloom and darkness of the most unmitigated savagism.

A beginning in this good work has been made on the West Coast of Africa, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. The Republic of Liberia is a highly prosperous community, and forms the nucleus of a nationality of negroes that may be made to extend over and comprehend the entire area of that vast territory which, geographically, constitutes one of the four quarters of the globe.

It has been peopled chiefly by emigrants from the United States, and they carried to the land of their race that seed of civilization which has, within a comparatively few years, germinated in a most remarkable manner, and established, beyond all future doubt and controversy, the sublime fact that the unfortunate, the degraded, and the supposed divinely cursed children of Ham are yet capable of regeneration and enlightenment, and fitted by nature for a much higher social condition than that to which they have been subjected for several thousands of years.

What has surprised us, however, is the reluctance of our free colored people to go to Africa. They seem to have a repugnance to migrating to the only country in which they can possibly attain to that social and political equality to which the least educated and improved member of the white race naturally aspires, and will achieve by any change of local residence. We have actually known free blacks in our country who will not avail themselves of the passage across the ocean to Liberia, offered to them by the Colonization Society; while others, still more averse to the benevolent enterprise of placing the negro in a situation in which he can best develop his own powers, and enjoy all the privileges of civil and social equality, have resented the bare proposition to aid them in removing to Liberia.

It is to be hoped that this feeling will in time be overcome, and that thousands of the freed people of color whom this war has delivered from bondage in the South may seek a residence in that country where an honorable independence and all the rights of citizenship will be open to them. In the meanwhile, the blacks in other countries are availing themselves of the valuable advantages which are offered them on the West Coast of Africa. Hundreds of respectable negro families of Barbadoes, it is said, are desirous of emigrating thither, and the strongest inducements are offered to them and others of the same race to take that step.

To encourage the removal of West Indians the Legislature of Liberia recently enacted a law providing that each family emigrating from those islands to that Republic shall receive, instead of ten acres of land, as heretofore, twenty-five acres, and each single or unmarried individual ten acres instead of five. Emigrants from the United States are also invited to come, and such as cannot find the means themselves are aided by the American Colonization Society. On this subject our former townsman, Gerard Ralston, Esq., has recently written a most interesting letter, which we append. It is addressed to a Committee of the Barbadoes Company for Liberia, at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, but the views and suggestions which it contains are worthy of the earnest consideration of all the friends of the colored people in this country:—

"Consulate General of Liberia, London, "September 30.—To Messrs. John W. Worrell, "Chairman; Chas. H. Lawrence, Vice-Chairman; Samuel T. Griffiths, Secretary; Committee of the Barbadoes Company for Liberia.—

"Gentlemen:—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your communication to me under date of Bridgetown, September 9, 1864. I have attentively considered this interesting letter, and I am rejoiced that so many respectable inhabitants of Barbadoes are willing to emigrate to Liberia to help build up a negro nationality on the West Coast of Africa in conjunction with their Anglo-African brethren of the United States of America, who have preceded them in establishing a highly vigorous representative republican Government, made treaties with many of the nations of Europe and America, formed social and commercial relations with all the neighboring tribes, and are enjoying a successful progressive career; but which would wish to accelerate and render more extensive by an increase of well-disposed, intelligent, and enterprising immigrants from Barbadoes, who, we feel confident, will be sure of success, and by their good conduct and industry can turn the manifold advantages of a most fertile country and genial climate (for blacks, though unsuitable for whites) to the best account.

"I repeat, the Anglo-African pioneers from the United States have made all the preliminary arrangements in Liberia for the reception of and the comfortable residence of a large and constantly increasing number of immigrants of colored people from all parts of the Western Hemisphere, the desire being to construct a vigorous nation from the Anglo-African portion of the race, who will enjoy all the blessings of free and constitutional government, with all the privileges which Protestantism, laws, customs, manners, language, and other peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxons can alone bestow. Such a nation cannot exist in the United States, neither in Jamaica, nor Trinidad, nor Demarara, nor Hayti, nor Cuba, nor Central America, nor, in short, in any other country but Liberia. Whatever country the white man inhabits the black man ought to avoid. I write this in the interest of a negro nationality which it is the cherished wish of my heart to build up. The experience of two hundred and forty-five years proves that whites and blacks cannot live contentedly together. The whites contaminate the blacks, and it is important they should live separately if both are to prosper. In no other country but Liberia can Anglo-Africans live comfortably and beself-governing, and become a mighty nation to diffuse the blessings of civilization and Christianity over the innumerable peoples of the immense African peninsula.

"Inasmuch as the difficulties of the times in the United States during the awful civil war prevailing there necessitates the utmost economy in preparing an expedition for Liberia, and also in continuing the emigrants to exactly the class of persons most needed in that new country, it is important that none should go out but those who can contribute something by themselves or by the aid of friends to find their way to Monrovia. It is desirable that families should go whose chief members are agriculturists, competent to cultivate sugar, coffee, cotton, and other articles important to swell the exports of the country. Mechanics, tradesmen, and others not connected with the noble profession of cultivating the soil, already abound in Liberia, and an addition to their numbers is not at all desirable. Any number of cultivators and directors of agricultural pursuits will be welcomed as beneficial to the country.

"I am, gentlemen, with great regard and respect, and a strong desire that you recommendable enterprise should have the most abundant success, yours, Gerard Ralston."

THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

To one who is limited in his means it is very delightful to sit down to a meal with the full consciousness that he is not paying more for any edible than it is worth. This is a luxury which the millionaire cannot enjoy to the same degree. If his character is of that nature which we express by the adjective "mean," he may, to be sure, take a grim delight in rolling over in his mouth sweet morsels which he feels were purchased at a bargain, and which are almost worth more than the money he gave for them. But the poor man, or the man in middling circumstances, who finds himself surrounded by a large family of small children with ravenous appetites, is the one to enjoy the luxury to the utmost. He knows that he has worked hard for all the postage currency which comes to his pocket, and he realizes to the full extent of its meaning the aphorism that a greenback saved is a greenback earned. In all his struggles he seeks to build a foundation for that ease and prosperity which should assuage the griefs of age. The shadow cast by economy, that cloud with the silver lining, dwells within his household, and he so acts as that his purse shall some day have a silver lining too.

What are his sensations, then, when he becomes aware that veal cutlets are twenty-five cents a pound, and that innocent mutton chops are equally exacting in their demands? Supposing he is a rising young business man, to whom every penny that can be invested in his business is of value, and who is more than content to abjure the allurements of eating saloons, and partake of a dinner from the modest dimensions of a lunch-box, is he to be harassed each day, at the hour of noon, with the reflection that sausage turnovers are not the cheapest thing in the world? and is his appetite to be taken into bondage and ignominiously handcuffed by the intelligence that eggs are forty-five cents a dozen? When he hears Philadelphia butter lauded, is he to reflect that, high as those praises are, they are scarcely as high as its price? Are apples still to continue to be made into pies, when they sell for thirty seven cents the half peck? and is poultry still to be patronized at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound? When these things suggest themselves (and when do they not?) he feels as though he were being eaten out of house and home. It is the provisions that are devouring him, instead of he who is devouring them, and if ever a wolf made its approach in sheep's clothing, it is when he beholds roast mutton on his table.

It is trite to say that the evil will not remedy itself by useless complaining; by the remark that no one man of a class is worse off than his neighbor; and that none of us are so bad off as the natives of Richmond, who are enjoying life under difficulties. The relish and digestibility of a repast are by no means promoted by matutinal scowls from the head of the family. The good effects which might ensue from a "cold cut," garnished with smiles and repartees, are almost neutralized when paterfamilias preaches an incessant homily on the price of coffee, and indulges in gloomy speculations respecting the ultimate price of tea. In cases like these, the most ardent natures shrivel up like so many sensitive mimosas. Jokes stick in the throat, and even wit, instead of being post-prandial, becomes postponed. "Mrs. Haller," in the *Stranger*, speaks of the comparative content with which she could eat a crust of bread moistened with the tear of penitence; and we all know that a dinner of herbs where love is, is very palatable, particularly when one is hungry. Where appetite is always being frowned down, and good digestion is discouraged as being incompatible with social happiness, the sensitive and the conscientious will feel that every lump of butter they swallow depreciates the currency, and to take a lunch with satisfaction is equivalent to eating sandwiches made of bank-notes.

We suggest no way by which our market products can be decreased in price at a blow. It is inevitable, of course, at such a time as this, that provisions should be dear, and that much uneasiness, especially among the poorer classes, should be felt. But let those who complain reflect upon the little really systematic care they take to regulate their expense and preserve economy. In many a small household, as well as large, much is weekly wasted. Again the saving and hard-working head of a house is too apt at times to overestimate his expenditures, and present the case in a worse light than that which really belongs to it. He looks at his savings through the reversed end of the long-nette, and at his expenditures through its normal position. He sees a great deal going out through the loopholes of his business, and a very little saved at home. Or perhaps his imagination is fired by the results of one unusually expensive week, and not all the discernment resulting from his business habits enable him so to overcome his anxiety for the future as to take a general and impartial survey of his receipts and expenses in the long run.

To know how to market, and to know how to cook provisions after having bought them, is to understand a few of those facts which underlie the principles of domestic economy. A less noble, but hardly advisable method is for neighborhoods and communities to "strike" and rebel against the incursions of milkmen, butchers, and grocers. But in the first place, the people who supply us with eatables and drinkables have livings to get as well as we, and in the second place it has been demonstrated that "strikes" are by no means the happiest or most efficacious means of bringing men to reason. Again, prices, like water, sooner or later find their own level. What we have *not* to do at present is, uselessly complain. If bread is the staff of life, good temper is the bread- and butter of the soul Shoddy operators, petroleum princes, dying Democrats, substitute brokers, and the people at the South are the only ones who have got a right to complain. Now that Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, we stand in a better aspect than ever before, and have infinitely more to be grateful for than grumble about.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—HOOPER.—On Thursday, November 10, inst, in Wharton street Methodist episcopal church, by Rev. John F. Chaplain, Mr. William C. Carpenter and Miss Laura V. Hooper, both of Philadelphia. No cards.

CALDWELL—KING.—On September 15th, 1864, by the Rev. Geo. Bringhurst, James H. Caldwell, to Mary E. King, both of this city.

DIED.

DEITZ.—On Monday, November 14, of disease contracted in the army, William Reinhard, the eldest son of Daniel and Maria Ann Deitz, aged 20 years, 8 months, and 14 days. The friends of the family, and members of Company K, Second Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the Franklin Engine Company and the Adelphia Glee Club are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his mother's residence, No. 239 Marriott street, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Calvary Episcopal burying ground.

PEOPLES.—On the 31st ultimo, in Hospital Division No. 1, Annapolis, Md., of disease contracted while in the service of the country, Corporal Alex. Hugh Peoples, Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

ROLAND.—On the morning of the 16th inst., Susan Price, eldest child of Boaz, and Anna B. Roland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1809 Mount Vernon street, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STEARNS.—On the 14th inst., Elizabeth Van Ingen, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, No. 1809 Mount Vernon street, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

—The eldest of Lowell, Massachusetts, has purchased a sword for General Butler, at a cost of seven hundred dollars.

—General Meagher gave a selection of readings in Nashville last week for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

—A daily newspaper, to be edited by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, will be published at Boston during the continuance of the National Sailors' Fair.

—The fast trotting horse General Grant fell dead Friday afternoon, on the Herring Run race-course. It is believed he was poisoned. The horse was valued at $3,000.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. Von Mosenheim, with six newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Smoked and Dried Beats.

Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets, Have just received a fresh supply of Elegant Plate, Dried Beef, and Large Tongues, All of the finest curing.

George Steck & Co.'s

PIANO FORTES AND PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

Over 5,000 each of these fine Instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.

For sale only by

J. E. GOULD,

Seventh and Chestnut streets

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are interior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilled workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. We, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible for every Piano sold, and will do right by the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Knowing that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be kept in perfect order much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object has been to make a branch of industry one of the great industries of this city.

Our instruments now possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best mechanics, &c.

If persons do run to purchase with give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We also solicit that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DIRECTION OF CONSIGNEES.

Treasury Department, Washington, October 29, 1864.

Congress by an act approved the 3d of March last, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the procurement of persons for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice; and its administration, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offenses indicated, should be addressed. Rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the desire which all good citizens must feel to the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national securities, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest co-operation of all capable of affording any aid in the efforts being made by the Department for the attainment of that desirable end. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by giving extensive publication to this card.

EDWARD JORDAN,

11-16-6t-wfm Solicitor of the Treasury.

NOW READY.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. 2 vols. This is a deeply interesting book to every American.

Also,

MARTINEAU'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Vols. 1 and 2 now ready.

MARTIN'S HISTORY OF FRANCE—THE AGE OF LOUIS XIV. Subscriptions received for the above at the

BOOK ROOMS,

No. 22 S. SIXTH STREET,

11-15-3t Above Chesnut.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WINDOW SHADES.

No. 724 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET, AT 100 PER CENT. MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

No. 724 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Director

THE LAST WEEK BUT FOURTEEN OF GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

CARL ASCHUTZ.....Conductor

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, November 16, 1864, The only time and positively of Meyerbeer's grand Opera, in five acts, of LES HUGUENOTS.

Marcel, De de Valois.....Mad. JOHANNA HOTTER
Valentine.....Mad. REMTA JOHNSON
Urbain.....Mlle. P. ULME CANISSA
First Lady of Honor.....Mad. M. ZIMMERMAN
Second Lady of Honor.....Mad. PAULINE BERGER
Queen.....Sig. GIUSEPPE TAMARO
Nevers.....KARL FORMES
Comte de St. Bris.....M. HERMAN STEINECKE
Comte de Nevers.....M. THEODORE HABELMANN
Raoul, } Tavannes, }.....CHARLES VIERECK
Thoree.....M. CHARLES WIDDICOMB
Le Retz.....M. CHARLES LEHMANN
Meru.....M. EDOUARD HAGNER
Tavannes.....M. ERNEST DIDDEL
Second Monk.....M. PHILIP KOHN
Third Monk.....H. ANTON GRAFF
Guiche.....M. ALPHONSE URCHS

PAS SEUL, incidental to the Opera, Miss THERESE WOOD.

A full Military Band will appear on the stage.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, only time of STRADELLA.

Grand Opera by Von Flotow. It is ended with a degree of brilliancy and vivacity never obtained in the Opera, except with Grisi and. PORTIS in her time is assisting Mad. MARCOLFO brilliantly and expressly engaged for him by Von Flotow. The entire strength of the male portion of the Grand German Opera Company is embraced in the cast.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th, GALA FAREWELL MATINEE.

FAUST, ENTIRE.

Admission to Matinee, One Dollar. Seats may be secured without extra charge.

Seats may be secured at the regular prices for any of the above nights at Gould's Music Store and at the Academy.

FIRST LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

MR. DE CORDOVA

Will give his great Lecture on

Courtship and Marriage,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, (THANKSGIVING NIGHT),

AT

CONCERT HALL.

TICKETS 50 CENTS, or THREE FOR $1 00.

For sale at Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Ashmead's, 824 Chesnut; Hall, three days in advance, and at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria (Va.) Theatre.

A GREAT DRAMATIC FEAST.

Engagement, for 20 nights only, of the eminent Tragedian,

MR. EDWIN FORREST,

who will render, for the first time in Philadelphia, his brilliant personation of

CORIOLANUS,

in

SHAKSPEARE'S GRAND ROMAN TRAGEDY OF THAT TITLE.

Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, November 21.

The Company to sustain Mr. FORREST has been very carefully selected, embracing, among others, the celebrated Tragedienne,

MADAME PONISI.

The scenery used will be the same as in the productions of

MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH,

of Philadelphia, with newly painted drapery by

MR. WISEL,

of Philadelphia, and several new Roman scenes, embracing

THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CORIOLANUS,

by Mr. CHARLES S. GEYZ, of Baltimore.

The Machinery by Mr. HUGHES, of the Academy.

The Costumes, Boots, Helmets, Armor, &c., were made expressly for this play at a cost of over $ 600.

The Box Sheet for the sale of secured places, will be opened at the Academy on THURSDAY, November 17, and continue every day and evening during the season, between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

Reserved Seats 10 cents additional.

PHILIP WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, November 16 and 17.

LAST WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

Who will appear this evening by especial desire, in C. W. Taylore's improved adaptation of

EAST LYNNE.

To conclude with the amusing Burletta of

THE FIRST NIGHT.

Friday Evening, Benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

Friday Evening, Benefit of Mr. D. P. Bowers.

THE DAY OF THE LYONS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 19, TWELFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, Last time of FORTY THIEVES.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

Third week of the first Engagement of MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

THREE GLORIOUS PIECES,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,

The great Irish Drama of

SHANDY MAGUIRE.

Shandy Maguire.....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To be followed by the Protean Comedy of

AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,

To conclude with

A THUMPING LEGACY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING.
THIS EVENING.
THIS EVENING.
THIS EVENING.

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,

Together with the entire collection of the Institution.

Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

SANFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, RACE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.

SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED!

The Opening Crowded with the Elite of the City!

HUNDREDS OF LADIES UNABLE TO GET SEATS!

THE COMPANY

Has met the approval of the audience.

THE VERDICT

Has been proclaimed!

A succession of Instrumentists, the entertainment the best, and the Temple of Mirth is daily.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences punctual before 8.

CARDS OF ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Orchestra.....75 cents
Private Boxes, Dress Circle.....$5
Private Boxes, Family Circle.....$4 and $3

The Box Office will be open from 9 to 2 o'clock, for the sale of Seats, and the Disposal of Private Boxes.

NATIONAL CIRCUS,

WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mr. DAN RICE).

Mr. F. B. BOSTON.....Equestrian Director.

SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.

IMMENSE AUDIENCES AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.

ASTONISHING & BOUTS OF LAUGHTER.

During the week the celebrated EATON STONE, the SKELETON FAMILY, Mrs. WARNER (Mistress of the Ceremonies), the inimitable Jester, B. KUCKARY, Jr., will appear in a variety of pleasing performances, and Equestrian scenes, in which they have no rivals.

Admission.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents.

Performance commences every evening at 7½ o'clock.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

This week's programme rich and attractive.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HARRIET FURDON vs. JOHN L. WILSON.

Venditioni Exponas, No. 76, March Term, 1864.

The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund produced by the sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth northward along Fourth street the same width or breadth 45 feet, to Wharton street 15 feet 6 inches in an alley 3 feet 6 inches wide, leading eastward from said Fourth street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st of November, at 12 M., at his office, No. 120 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

11-16-10t E. H. THORP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of MICHAEL CROUSE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition, and an appraisement of personal estate which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the Court will approve the same on Friday, November 18, 1864, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

HENRY A. PFEIFFER,

11-11-6tawfs4t Attorney for Sarah Crouse.

FINE CLOTHING,

WINDOW SHADES

AT REDUCED PRICES,

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

WANTED, A SMALL FURNISHED Room, with or without board, in the vicinity of Third and Chesnut. Address A. P., "Evening Telegraph" Office. 11-15-3*

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPital of from $500 to $1000, in a safe and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

AMASA BURGESS, LATELY FROM ROSton, will find his old Office at the New England House, No. 515 CHESNUT Street. 11*

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 50 PER SHARE,

FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, horable land enough to sink FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company (Hayes' farm) on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c., &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash McClintock Oil Creek—3¾ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 50 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to rerabe. This well has flowed 150 carrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 600 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, commencing the above wells, with fifteen-horse engine, tanks, derricks, houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¾ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and in one and down 400 feet, one quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for original subscription are now open at our office for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boards and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a NON-TAXABLE dividend-paying Oil Producing Company, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

H. S. LEECH,

No. 14 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT below THIRD, Philadelphia Agency.

LEONARD & MANLEY,

No. 58 BROADWAY Street, New York Agency.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers, Boston Agency.

11-16

F. BROWN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FREDERICK BROWN,

Druggist and Chemist,

N. E. Cor. FIFTH and CHESNUT STS.,

Philadelphia,

11-16tf And for sale by Druggists generally.

THE LATEST NEW AND IMPROVED AIR-TIGHT INKSTAND.

WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY IN USE.

Oliver's Patent Inkstand

POSSESSES THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

It is not compli ated.
No trouble to fi l.
Does not get out of o der
It is very economical
It prevents evaporation.
Does not require frequent filling.
Can be easily operated
For sale by

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MEXICO.

From the Tribune.

The subjugation of Mexico by French bayonets, and the abolition of republican institutions, are now nearly complete. Of the national armies but little appears to be left. Juarez is reported to have under his immediate control no more than two thousand men. A national navy unfortunately never existed. Of the leaders of the national party many have given their adhesion to the Empire, while others have left the country. The imperial reconstruction of the Government is making some progress, and vast hopes are naturally conceived as to the future.

We referred some time ago to a net of projected telegraphs, traversing the whole country, and connecting with the United States and Cuba. Besides this telegraph, a number of railroad projects have received the imperial approval, the latest of which is that of a railroad from Queretaro to Guanajuato, with a branch road to some city in the State of Michoacan, which is yet to be designated. The cost of the construction of this road is estimated at four and a half millions, to be subscribed for in shares of one hundred and fifty piastres, payable at the rate of only two piastres a month. Thus the interest of a large portion of the moneyed classes is enlisted in the maintenance of peace and the present Government.

Our latest advices from Panama contain the remarkable statement that the question of the annexation of Central America to the Mexican Empire is being discussed among the politicians of the former country. It is added that there are no grounds for supposing that anything of the kind is likely to be carried out, as every Government of Central America is opposed to such a move. We very much doubt whether the projects of annexation are so insignificant as is here represented. If Maximilian succeeds in awakening in Mexico an interest in commercial, industrial, and agricultural improvements, in developing the resources of the country, in reorganizing the army and the finances, in founding a navy, in attaching to himself and his rule all the classes of the population whose interests are connected with the progress of these schemes, the Governments of Central America will find it very difficult to prevent the springing up of a party of annexationists in their States.

The only possible way for counteracting the influence which the policy of Maximilian, aided by the agents of France in Central America, will produce, is to emulate Maximilian in the introduction of sweeping reforms in the administration of their Governments. If the Congress of plenipotentiaries of South American and Central American States, which was to open at Lima on the 28th of October, understands the signs of the times, it will direct its chief attention to this point. The vast history of the United States proves that a republic may not only equal, but surpass monarchies, in rapid growth and material prosperity. Most or all of the States of South and Central America would have it in their power to enter upon an equally glorious career.

The statesmen assembled at home must endeavor to devise efficient measures for increasing their power by a closer union, for multiplying the means of communication, for promoting emigration, for developing commerce, industry, and all the other vast resources of their rich countries, and they will easily roll back the tide of monarchism which seems to set in in Mexico, and which contains a real danger to their existence so long as it shall prove more beneficial to the material prosperity of the people than a republican form of government.

For, after all, if the rule of Maximilian should be strengthened, it is due not to a predilection of the people for a monarchy, but to their common and natural desire to walk on the road of peaceable progress. Monarchism, regarded by itself, is still viewed in Mexico as a foreign import, and even papers so devoted to the cause of imperialism as the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of this city inform us that a number of disaffected members of the Clerical party of Mexico are conspiring with some of the Liberal exiles in the United States against Maximilian. These conspiracies will be of little danger to the Empire so long as the latter carefully and wisely provides for the material wants of the country. But once satisfy the people that they will gain the same advantages under their old Republican Government, and liberty besides, and the Empire will crumble in a much shorter time than was required to build it up.

HOOD AND SHERMAN—THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

From the Times.

We do not think that, in the whole course of the war, the Rebels have ever made a military mistake as great as is the diversion of Hood's army towards Tennessee. The soldiers of that army were publicly promised by the leaders a month ago that their feet would soon press the soil of that State, and Jeff. Davis himself, in his Columbia speech, spoke of their going as high orthward as the Ohio river.

Now, when we reflect upon the past course and present aspect of military affairs in the Southwest, the madness of such a project must be apparent. The war in that section was *begun* on the Ohio river, pushed up the Cumberland to Donelson, across Kentucky to Bowling Green and Mill Springs, down to Nashville and Memphis, onward to Corinth and Chattanooga, and still forward and southward till our army stood triumphant in Atlanta. As it marched, it destroyed or drove before it the armies of the Rebels, defeating them in not less than twenty pitched battles of magnitude. The country we left behind us in our advance was very efficiently conquered and united.

The whole belligerent and able-bodied population was in the Rebel armies that we whipped; and all the main strategic or otherwise important points we captured, fortified, and garrisoned. In striking for Tennessee, Hood struck for a region where the successful prosecution of offensive military operations was next to impossible. It was easy enough for Forrest and his horsemen to dash around and capture little towns or assault outposts. But when it came to the movement of a large army, the matter was altogether different. On every hand there were great fortresses; all around there were minor but powerful works; the rivers were patrolled by gunboats; the railroads guarded by block-houses; the cities garrisoned; and besides all this, there was a large movable army (leaving Sherman altogether out of the count) ready at any point and at any moment to meet the Rebels in front, to assail them in flank, to fall upon their rear, or to cut their communications and destroy their supplies. The Rebels could not have selected a more hopeless region in which to campaign, with the prospect of any valuable or durable results, than the State of Tennessee. East, Centre, and West, North and South, it is ours, and everywhere it is held prepared for battle. Under these circumstances and conditions, what could Hood possibly hope to effect? Sweep swiftly across Tennessee?—it might be done.

Across Western Kentucky? It were not altogether impossible. Up to the Ohio, and across the Ohio? Well, what then? Has he gained anything? Does he hold anything? Can he stay there? Has he got Chattanooga or Murfreesboro, or Nashville? Has he got Knoxville or Memphis? Does he command the Cumberland, the Tennessee, or the Mississippi? Has he got the State of Tennessee? What has he done to forward the triumph or secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy? Well might the grim Sherman give vent to the most inexpressible contempt in regard to the northward movement of Hood; well might he exclaim:—"Let him go North, d—n him! If he will go to the Ohio river, I will give him rations."

Where Hood's main body is stationed at this moment is not given out; but the appearances are that he has not as yet pressed Tennessee; that he has not even yet got beyond North Alabama.

In the meantime, while Hood's army, according to the programme set forth by himself and by Jeff. Davis, was to be moving into and through Tennessee, what was Sherman, as Atlanta, to be about?—what were the opportunities that this mad Rebel movement afforded him? Sherman followed Hood a considerable distance, but getting disgusted with the pursuit, and being determined, as he remarked, that the Rebels should not plan his campaign or work out his coverage for him, he turned back toward Atlanta and prepared for the prosecution of a new campaign in Rebeldom, upon his own plan. Hood had not only gone where he himself could effect nothing; he had not only failed in drawing Sherman upon a wild-goose chase after him; but he had uncovered the whole of the important country between the Savannah and Alabama rivers, and from the mountains to the sea. So that, whether Sherman desired to strike for Savannah, for Mobile, or for Lynchburg, his work was simplified, and his path rendered comparatively clear, by the fact that Hood was struggling deviously and wretchedly among the bristling strongholds of Tennessee.

BLOWING UP OF UNBOAT "TULIP."

Official Report of the Circumstances of the Disaster.

The Navy Department has received the following official report of the particulars of the deplorable disaster in the lower Potomac:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER "DON," Potomac Flotilla, November 15—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—SIR: It has become my painful duty to report to the Department the total destruction of the United States steamship *Tulip*, by a boiler explosion on Friday evening last, off Ragged Point, in the Potomac river.

Of a complement of fifty-seven officers and men, ten only were saved, two of whom have since died.

The *Tulip* left Washington by my order on Friday afternoon bound to the United States Navy Yard, Washington, for the purpose of having her starboard boiler repaired, which was reported by Chief Engineer Kelly to be in an unsafe condition. She started with steam on her port boiler only, and her master confident was expressed by Chief Engineer Kelly not to get steam on the starboard one under any circumstances, as will be seen by the accompanying reports of Engineers Faron and Gordon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FOXHALL A. PARKER,
Commander Commanding Potomac Flotilla.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "WYANDANK," St. Inigoes, November 12, 1864.—Commander F. A. Parker, U. S. Navy, Commanding Potomac Flotilla.—SIR:—In obedience to your orders of the 12th instant, I proceeded to Ragged Point in search of the bodies and remains of the United States steamer *Tulip*, which was blown up by steam on the morning of the 11th instant off that point. I sent out two boats and landed on the beach, where I found large fragments of her remains. I found a trunk belonging to Acting Master's Mate Reynolds, of that vessel, a valise belonging to the pilot, a chest, bag, and several blue shirts, and a number of officers' caps. I also found two sponges, and a lot of letters in used United States stamps. Large portions of her deck, the top of her pilot-house, and her first cabin are on the beach and lie up to the present time. I have not been able to find any bodies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PHILIP SHERIDEN,
Acting Ensign Commanding.

List of officers and crew belonging to and on board of the United States steamer *Tulip* at the time of her loss, November 11 1864, so far as can be ascertained from Paymaster Carpenter's books:—

William H. Smith, Acting Master Commanding, missing; R. M. Wagstaff, Ensign and Executive Officer, saved; John Ratisbone, Master's Mate, missing; John Davis, Master's Mate, saved; Julius S. Reynolds, Master's Mate, saved; John Hammond, Master's Mate, missing; George H. Parks, 3d Assistant Engineer, missing; John Gordon, 3d Assistant Engineer, saved; Charles Henning, Paymaster's Steward, missing; James Jackson, Pilot, missing; John Roberts, Master-at-Arms, missing; John Alexander, Quarter-gunner, missing; John Nolan, 2d class Fireman, missing; James Porter, 2d class Fireman, saved (since dead); James Campbell, 2d class Fireman, missing; W. H. Simpson, 2d class Fireman, missing; Benjamin Pollock, 2d class Fireman, missing; Patrick Carroll, 3d class Fireman, hospital at Point Lookout; Henry Johnson, ship's cook, missing; Michael Holland, Wardroom cook, saved, (since dead); Thomas Carter, Wardroom Steward, missing; Charles Ruff, Captain's Steward, missing; Martin Beazin, ordinary seaman, missing; Patrick Quinlan, ordinary seaman, missing; James Robinson, George H. Sides, James Carell, John Colley, coal-heavers, missing; Jeremiah Holland, coal-heaver, saved; George Wilson, William O'Connell, James Freeman Thomas Watson, Richard Conover, James Leary, David Peyser, landsmen, missing; Nelson Gaskins, landsman, saved; Beverly Burk, Elijah Jedersom, Robert Warren, Benjamin Brown, landsmen, missing; Fleet Burrell, landsman, saved; Waverly Mason, Frank Green, William Fischer, landsmen, missing; Charles Stems, B. Fitzhugh, Noah Brooks, James Bruger, John Dyer, Jules Talbot, William Lindsey, first-class boys, missing; Frank Snowden, first-class boy, saved; George Ireland, boy not enlisted, belonging to Annapolis, Md., missing.

At 11 o'clock Friday evening, November 11, the army tug *Hudson*, Captain James Allen, placed the following wounded men on the United States steamship *Wyandank*, at St. Mary's Naval Station, where they received every attention:—

Acting Ensign R. M. Wagstaff, with contusion of right foot; Acting Master's Mate Julius S. Reynolds, with old gunshot wound of left thigh; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Reuben C. Tevill, with contusion of right temple and left knee; James Porter, 2d class fireman, scalded; Nelson Gaskins, landsman, with laceration of knee; Fleet Burrell, scalded; Frank Snowden, with contusion of left femur; Michael Holland and Jeremiah Holland, scalded.

Total, nine persons, survivors of the wreck.

—Every man who is put into the United States service in Concord, N. H., has his photograph accurately taken. On the back of it his descriptive list is placed, and it is then filed away for future reference.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—WE ARE SELLING AT THE CHEAP STORE OF PETER WRIGHT & SONS, NO. 725 MARKET Street, EVERY MORNING, from a new, large, and well-selected stock, the following goods at the lowest cash prices:—Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 31 to 37½ cts.; Extra and Super Ingrain Carpets, 40 to 50 cts.; Brussels Carpets, 75 to 87½ cts.; Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 62½ to 75 cts.; Three-ply Carpets, 87½ to $1; Stair and Hall Carpets, 25 to 37½ cts.; Rag Carpets, 18¾ to 25 cts.; 4-4 Bordered Woollen Shades, $1 50 to $3; Buff and Green Shades, 50 cts.; Muslins, 25 to 50 cts.; Delaines, etc.; Cotton Flannels, 25 cts. (Cheaper than ever.); Canton Flannels, 25 cts.; Blankets, $3 to $10; Comfortables, $3; Marseilles Quilts, $2 50 to $5; Linen Sheeting, 87½ cts.; Pillow Linens, 31 50; Waterproof Cloaks, $5 (Black Beaver Cloth, $25 and $30); Handkerchiefs, 10 to 50 cts.; Corsets, 50 cts.; Mitten Shirts and Drawers, $1; White Flannels, 50 cts.; Bedding, Bed Ticks, Feathers, Hair, Mattresses, Spool cotton, Needles, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Ties, &c. Hosiery and Gloves, Corsets and Bustles from 75 cents; wholesale and retail trade. N. B. corner of RICHMOND and MARKET Streets. 11-13-6t

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received 30 A great sacrifice a large Stock of Madras-cloths

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

3 28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

WALKING COATS,

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

Lyons Velvets,
Frost Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Chinchilla Cloth,
Tricot Beavers,
Fries Cloths,
Lupin's Merinos,
Lupin's Poplins,
Lupin's De Laines,
Lupin's Cashmeres,
Lupin's Wool Plaids,
Lupin's Tamise,
Lupin's Parisiens,
Lupin's Thibet Shawls,
Vienna Broche Shawls,
Paris Broche Shawls,
London Open Centre Shawls,
Large Premium Blankets,
Melodeon and Piano Covers,
Damask Table Linen,
Towelings and Napkins.

NEW GOODS DAILY.

10-29-mwssim

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

M. K. WILLIAMS,

No. 901 MARKET Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.

Having in store a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased before the late advance in prices, enables me to offer them either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of

CHINTZES AND DELAINES,

in Stripes, Checks, Brilliants, Dots, and Figures; also, a full line of the Ballardvale

FLANNELS,

Heavy Twilled Blue, White, Red, and Grey Flannels.

TICKINGS,

TABLE LINENS,

BLANKETS,

and a fine ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY.

at Nos. 7 and 9 N. NINTH Street, and

No. 901 MARKET Street.

11 15-6t M. K. WILLIAMS.

ZEPHYR GOODS.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. Cor. Arch and Seventh Streets,

NOW OFFERS

A Splendid Assortment of

ZEPHYR GOODS,

SUCH AS

WORKED SLIPPERS, of rich and new designs.
ELEGANT CHAIR PATTERNS AND PIN-CUSHIONS.

ALSO,

ZEPHYRS

Of All Colors and Shades, at the Lowest Market Rates.

GERMANTOWN WOOL,

In large variety and at somewhat reduced prices: the finest article of the kind in the country.

STOCKING YARNS,

Of every grade and description.

COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GLOVES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
FANCY BUTTONS, &c. &c.

P. S.—The reader will find a rich DISPLAY of the above ZEPHYR GOODS in Mr. Finn's Store and Window on and after SATURDAY, 10-26 inst. 11-7mwf 6t

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now in hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Rich Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Chantilly Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,

11 1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great reduction in our immense stock of Shawls and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the last and most fashionable assortments of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Braids, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses. Notts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Nets and Bugle Bands; Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves; Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons and Velvet Edges, all widths; Fancy Black and Gilt Combs, Back Hair Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Marie Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Scotias, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

10-19 WM. T. HOPKINS.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK DISPLAY.

Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments

FOR LADIES'

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.

11 10-6

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,

FRENCH CLOTHS,

TRICOT BEAVERS,

FROSTED BEAVERS,

VELVET BEAVERS,

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,

No. 248 S. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-3m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-7-1t OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

sep9-fmw-3m No. 49 N. SIXTH STREET.

STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
Entire Stock of Stoves.

SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.

These superior Stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low, at greatly reduced prices. Also SILVER DOG GYAS STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at

McKNIGHT'S,

11-15-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,

9-30-fmw-6m No. 200 N. SECOND Street.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 152 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 31 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-2m

SORGHUM SYRUP.

A choice lot Delaware Molasses, equal to new crop New Orleans.

In store and for sale by

ARCHER & REEVES,

11-14-3t* No. 45 N. Water street.

SORGHUM SYRUP—CHOICE QUALITY.

ARCHER & REEVES.

CHOICE DELAWARE SORGHUM SYRUP.

ARCHER & REEVES, No. 45 N. WATER Street.

DELAWARE SORGHUM MOLASSES—Equal to best Steam Syrup, at a much lower price.

ARCHER & REEVES.

SORGHUM—CHOICE DELAWARE SYRUP, new crop.

ARCHER & REEVES,

11-14-3t* No. 45 N. WATER Street.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treas'y Department, Washington, D. C. } G. G. VANHORN.

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 808 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. (11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$8 PENSION A YEAR To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c., Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

TURNER CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,

10 26-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3 50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

(Successors to W. P. Hazard).

11-4-6m 1a No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,

Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

REMOVED TO

No. 512 ARCH STREET.

Office in New York,

11 3-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact to the manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many (11 3 1m

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at

MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,

10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 231 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8-1y

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. D 9-1m*

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

Interest on both payable in Gold.

10-26-fmwlm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly made. 10-21-1m

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh19

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cost Price to Stockholders $7 00 per Ton.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $1600, payable half on subscribing and half on January next, of the MUTUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

Office 121 S. THIRD Street,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.

Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $35; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $170; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $850; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DOBLADOS (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double breaker, Steam Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 50,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.

For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the

Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.

WILLIAM FORD,	ROBERT P. KING,
D. H. WOLFE,	H. SCHMOELE.

10-24 A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE

OF COAL,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

To be had at

Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,

Nos. 1625 and 1627 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-21-1m

$8 A TON

For Large Nut Coal.

$10 a Ton

For Stove and Heater Coal.

AT

ALTER'S COAL YARD,

NINTH Street (907),

below Girard avenue.

N. B.—Samples at Branch Office,

11-1-1m SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

AUCTION SALES.

MCKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, & MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.

Government Sale of

HIDES, TALLOW, EMPTY BARRELS, &c.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at SIXTH street wharf, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property, viz.:—

500 Beef Hides (more or less).
1700 Steer Hides (more or less).
6000 pounds of Tallow.

Also, a lot of assorted Old Horses, Empty Barrels, &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

All purchases to be removed within ten days after sale.

S. C. GREENE,
Captain and C. S. V.

11-14

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1864. }

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on 15th of NOVEMBER inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of ORDNANCE STORES, condemned as unfit for use, viz.:—

1 Steam Boiler and Pump,
1 Double Lathe,
6 Grindstones,
741 Grey Blankets,
1005 Blue Blankets,
1041 Red Blankets,
67 Pole Pads, Gotta Percha,
35 Yalises, Cavalry Round,
2317 Nose Bags,
2831 Surcingles,
1021 Blankets,
185 McClellan Saddle Trees,
110 yards silk Serge,
40 pounds Worsted Yarns,
1000 pounds do Rags,
3 pounds Shoe Thread,
80 Barrels,
5 Jugs,
7 bottles,
2 Water Cans,
332 Watering Buckets, Gotta Percha,
19 do do Lea her,

ALSO

A large lot of WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.

Successful Bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

11-4-10t J. G. BENTON,
Major Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division, WASHINGTON CITY, November 5, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States.

For roan and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
11-5-1t&10 Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 11, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until FRIDAY, November 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Pegged Boots—army standard.
Pegged Brogans—army standard.
Rubber Tent Blankets—army standard.
Forage Caps, do
Company Letters, do
Hats Cords for Cavalry, do
do Infantry, do
do Artillery, do

Also, for the immediate delivery, according to sample, of the following material for trimmings:—

¾-inch Worsted Lace—Yellow and Scarlet.
D. B. Linen Machine Thread—No. 60 and No. 70.
W. B. do do No. 40.
Cotton Spool Thread—White and Black, No. 24 and No. 30.
Twist Silk.
Vest Buttons—Eagle, Brass.
Suspender Buttons—Metal.
Shirt do do
Dress do do
Tent do Wood.
Tent slides, do
¾-inch Rings—Harness.
White Webbing.
Small Rope, ¾ inch.
White Cotton Twine—Five-fold.
Baling Twine—Flax.
Bookmarks.
Burlaps.

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Where is General Sherman and His Army—A Ubiquitous Expedition—Results of Speculations from all Quarters—General Sherman Going to Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Andersonville, and Lynchburg—News Expected from Rebel Sources—&c., &c., &c.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 12.

The Rebels have before them a fine field for conjecture, and we shall be disappointed if their excitations do not take the form of consecration before long. Their latest papers were greatly pleased at the notion that HOOD was marching North, and the possibility of SHERMAN advancing beyond Atlanta does not seem to have occurred to them. He will take them entirely by surprise, and will have two hundred and fifty miles at least the start of HOOD, if it is thought desirable that the Rebel Army of the Tennessee should dig the boosters. SHERMAN is competent to take care of HOOD in any event.

GRANT has LEE at a dead strain, and EWELL has enough to do to watch SHERIDAN and reorganize the forces half a dozen times whipped under EARLY. So there is nobody to oppose SHERMAN but the rebels of the southeastern cotton States, and that will, perhaps, have ample occupation in guarding the army of prisoners held in [illegible] and South Carolina, and those States by their masters to keep them out of our way. The net result of the fighting in the West is SHERMAN'S victorious army starting from Atlanta without a formidable foe in front. The possibilities of the movement as he is making are endless. It he should happen to be going to South Carolina by way of Augusta, he can gather an army of able-bodied negroes on the road, and relieve JEFF. DAVIS & Co. of the pretext for the agonizing discussion of the project for arming slaves. He may, by a sweep of his cavalry and the rapid march of detached columns, release forty thousand United States soldiers without the formality of an exchange. By boiling Chattanooga and Resaca, and destroying all beyond, he can by the time he crosses the Savannah river cut off all communication, by rail or telegraph, between Richmond and Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and will place himself in LEE'S rear.

Thus the movement that the people are impressed is being made is throwing SHERMAN'S sword on the side of GRANT, into the scales in which he and LEE are balancing the destinies of nations. It is the contribution of the results of the career of victory our armies have had in the West, to help in the undecided contest in the East. It is returning to GRANT in the East the profit of his victories in the West. However, as to the practicability of all this. Are we mad in Tennessee while SHERMAN swings off southeast? We have no doubt of it. We must make ourselves sure if we are not. The army left THOMAS is equal to that of HOOD, and with the whole Northwest to back him we presume he can get along. As to providing for his army, SHERMAN will live through the country, as to carry, on corn, one hundred unmolested by the desolating hand of war. He will start with well filled trains, and sweep the country far and wide as he moves. There are no great rivers to pass if he goes to South Carolina until he reaches the savannah, and, of course, a pontoon train goes with it. It is not necessary to hold it.

A Positive Statement—Sherman Going to the Atlantic Coast.

From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 11.

The movement was decided on several weeks ago, and kept admirably well concealed from the public and from gossip. General SHERMAN knows what he is about, and has taken his own method of making it known to the Rebels themselves. His highly significant letter to the President of the Western Sanitary Commission is now quoted. It seems that some time since the commission sent large supplies to Atlanta for our prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., by request of SHERMAN, arrangements having been made with HOOD to deliver them. Military movements prevented their delivery, and now General SHERMAN writes to the President of the Commission that he "will hold the articles for the purpose designed, but that it may be necessary for him to go to Andersonville to deliver the supplies in person."

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the latest Richmond papers received.

☞ JOHN WESTWOOD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Have just seen your personal of October 29. Am very well, and delighted to hear from you. Write at once by flag of truce, and let us have your address, so we can write you through the same channel. Communicate frequently. All send their love. EMMA ELLIOTT.

New York *News* please copy.
Richmond, November 10, 1864.

☞ CONRAD ZIMMERMAN, YORK, PA.—MY husband, Angelus Zimmerman, was killed at Petersburg, 25th October. Myself and three children are well. Would like to hear from you by flag of truce, or by personal in New York *Daily News*. MARY ZIMMERMAN.

Charlottesville, Va., November 8, 1864.

☞ TO PAT MASON, PHILADELPHIA.—I HAVE had no intelligence from you for several weeks. I feel very anxious about my sister Mary; say to her that her presence here would be a source of very great gratification to us all. Tell her to use every effort to join us as speedily as possible. We are all well. H. CORNELIOUS.

Eighteenth street, Richmond.

☞ THE OFFICER COMMANDING FORT DELAWARE will please inform the friends of Colonel E. P. Jones, of Middlesex county, Virginia, whether the rumor of his death is correct or not. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his anxious friends, whom you will greatly oblige. T. M. A. B.

☞ TO SAMTOLO.—THANKS FOR YOUR MANY kind and faithful letters; they cheer the gloom of absence. We will join you as soon as we get permission. Our great uncle J. has been most kind and sympathetic, but is offended at your leaving without speaking to him. I have received the funds which you left with the consul. We have been here three weeks. Change your signature to your mother's first name, and address me by your second name translated. Your last dates are 21st of September and 2d of October. Mi duole di sentire come ti sofre della nostra assenza. Prego sempre per te. ADDIO.

Richmond, November 4, 1864.

—In the State of Alabama there are only one hundred and sixty-three printers who are not in service.

—An engineer officer says that Sheridan has captured in the Shenandoah valley a mile and thirty-two yards of artillery, or an average of two pieces a day since he took command.

FOURTH EDITION

THE PIRATES IN WASHINGTON.

THEIR GORGEOUS APPEARANCE.

Plenty of Money and Jewelry.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BUTLER.

The Gold he Seized in New Orleans.

REBEL RAID IN MARYLAND.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The steamer *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, brings up from Point Lookout the officers captured on the pirate *Florida*, as follows:—

R. S. Floyd, T. F. Hunter, and G. D. Bryan, Masters; William Ahern, First Assistant Engineer; J. B. Brown, Second Assistant Engineer; T. Emory, Assistant Surgeon; S. G. Stone, and T. K. Porter, Lieutenants; G. T. Sinclair and W. D. Hough, Midshipmen.

These Rebel officers were neatly dressed in new uniforms of Confederate gray, and wore naval caps similar to those worn by officers of our navy.

Nearly all of them wore chin whiskers or goatees patterned after the cut of the pirate Semmes. They appear to be a reckless set, and kept up a noisy conversation while being marched to the Provost Marshal's office.

They all sported gold watches with massive chains, and most of them displayed a profusion of jewelry upon their persons in the shape of diamond pins, finger rings, &c., the fruits of their piratical career. They also displayed gold and paper money in ostentatious profusion.

The guard were instructed to keep special watch over Hough and Ahern, who are reported to be desperate characters. Emory is a native of Washington.

With these prisoners is a small man named W. Dulaney, a Baltimorean, who claims that he has no connection with the *Florida*. The officers of the *Florida* have been committed to the Old Capitol.

The crew have been placed in confinement at Point Lookout, and the vessel has been ordered to New York.

Major-General Butler arrived here last night. His despatch-boat, the *Greyhound*, is at the Sixth street wharf, in readiness to take him to Fortress Monroe, to resume command of the Army of the James.

The sixty thousand dollars in gold seized by him in New Orleans is in the treasury of the United States, and the plaintiffs must sue the Government and not Butler for its rendition.

Parties from Hagerstown, Md., say that great excitement has existed there since Saturday night in consequence of a report that a body of Rebels had crossed the river in the vicinity of Williamsport.

General Sullivan, commanding the post at Hagerstown, immediately ordered out the men of his command, and armed the convalescents in the hospital, and planted cannon in proper positions for the defense of Hagerstown.

To the credit of the citizens of Hagerstown they did not skedaddle, but armed themselves for the defense of the place.

A train was also despatched to Chambersburg, and returned with a full supply of ammunition.

On Monday nothing definite had been heard of the Rebel raiding party, but the fact that the telegraph lines had been cut between Hagerstown and Frederick, at a point between Hagerstown and Boonsboro, indicated that some band of Rebel raiders were operating in that vicinity. It is not believed that any considerable body of the Rebels are across the river.

GENERAL ORDER BY MAJOR-GENERAL PECK.

HEADQUARTERS' DEFENSES OF THE FRONTIER, SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 16.—General Orders No. 3:—Early in November the undersigned was assigned to that portion of the frontier deemed most exposed to Rebel raiders, and to the command of which the greatest responsibility attached.

Having carried out his instructions and received the approbation of Major-General Dix, commanding the Department, the commanding General deems his presence on the frontier no longer necessary.

The General returns his thanks for the earnest support which he has received from the civil and military authorities, and from all good citizens. The officers of his staff have been unremitting in their duties, and deserve mention.

JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, November 16.—Returns from this State show that Lincoln's majority will be 10,000.

Crawford for Governor, Clark for Congress, and the whole Radical Republican State ticket are elected by from 1000 to 5000 majority.

Lane will have a majority of two-thirds in the Senate and House.

A United States Vessel Fired into by Mistake.

PORTLAND, Maine, November 16.—The United States Revenue Cutter *Mahoning* reports that when going into Castine, Maine, on Monday, she was fired at by a battery two miles distant. One blank cartridge and two excellent line shots fell short of the cutter. She had her colors flying. It was blowing a gale at the time. The *Mahoning* left for Seal Harbor.

From Canada.

TORONTO, November 16.—The Hon. William F. Rowland has accepted the office of Postmaster-General.

The Hon. George Brown leaves for England to-day on business connected with the new Canadian Confederation.

A United States Gunboat in Pursuit of a Vessel.

NEW YORK, November 16.—A steamer, supposed to be the *Quaker City*, was seen at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, in lat. 34·56 long. 75·30, chasing another, upon which she was gaining fast.

The Case of the Vermont Raiders.

MONTREAL, November 16.—After considerable discussion Judge Coursol has granted the application of the counsel on behalf of the St. Albans raiders, and has delayed the case until the 15th proximo to procure evidence.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Flour has declined 10@15c.; sales of 10,000 bbls. at $9 35@10 15 for State, $10 90@12 for Ohio, and $10 50@13 for Southern. Wheat has declined 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn dull at $1 81. Beef steady Pork heavy; sales at $40 25@40 37½. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—Flour has a declining tendency and the market is heavy; sales of 600 bbls. at $7 50 for Western extra. Wheat has declined 3@5c. Corn is firm at $1 75 for old white. Groceries are dull and drooping.

NEW YORK, November 16.—**Stocks are lower**; Chicago and Rock Island, 95¾; Cumberland preferred, 69¾; Illinois Central, 126¾; Michigan Southern, 71¾; New York Central, 122½; Reading, 133; Hudson River, 121; Canton Co., 38; Missouri 6s, 61½; Erie Railroad, 105¾; one-year Certificates, 96¾; Treasury 7·30s, 104; 10-40s, 90¾; 5-20 coupons, 105¾; Registered, 105¾; Coupon 6s, 111¼; Gold, 237; and since declined to 235½.

—There were twenty-nine thousand four hundred and two voters' names on the lists at Boston on Saturday last, over four thousand having been added since the lists were printed.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE PRESIDENT.

He is Complimented on his Recent Speech.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—General Butler was sent for by President Lincoln this morning, who congratulated him on his views as expressed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and, at his invitation, his departure was delayed until this evening, when he will leave on a special boat for his army.

Thurlow Weed arrived also this morning, and was at the White House with Mr. Seward during several hours, and this, in connection with a double-leaded editorial in favor of peace to-day in the *Chronicle*, has given rise to extravagant rumors of peace commissioners to Richmond, &c.

THE PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

Exciting Chase of the Pirate by the Montgomery—A Running Fight Maintained—Three Gunboats Join in Pursuit, but are Distanced—The Pirate Escapes Under Cover of the Night—Interesting Details of the Affair.

BEAUFORT, N. C., November 8.—The United States steamer *Montgomery* is lying outside the bar, having arrived from sea this morning. She reports a most desperate chase and engagement with the pirate *Tallahassee*.

Yesterday morning, while cruising off the North Carolina coast, she discovered a black smoke on the horizon, and, supposing it to proceed from some blockade-runner, she steered in its direction. After the chase had continued for some time the hull of the stranger was plainly seen; but she suddenly changed her course, and for two or three hours her movements were very strange. But the *Montgomery* pursued her with the utmost vigor wherever she went, and after a long time had so gained on her as to have her in full view.

She was a long, white, screw steamer, schooner-rigged, with two smoke-stacks, and answered the description of the pirate *Tallahassee*; and no sooner was this known than the *Montgomery's* crew were wild with joy. Shortly afterwards the Rebel flag was visible, and a war pendant was flying from her mainmast.

Everything was prepared for action, and at the first dawn of hope that the guns of the *Montgomery* might reach her, "bang!" they went, one after another, but the distance was to great, and they fell far short. The pirate displayed great cowardice, and did her utmost to escape.

The *Montgomery* continued to fire from her forecastle gun, and the flying *Tallahassee* for some time answered shot for shot. Had the *Montgomery* attempted to use her broadside guns, in bringing them to bear she would have lost ground in the chase, and thus all hopes of capture or destruction would have been lost.

During this time three gunboats were in sight and doing their utmost to get up with the chase; but before dark one of them was lost to sight, one was too far away to be made out, while the *Lillian*, a very fast steamer, had nearly come up with the *Montgomery*. She also fired at the Rebel, but to such disadvantage that the shots fell short.

During the afternoon the pirate was in shore of the *Montgomery*, and her only chance of escape to run was to cross the *Montgomery's* bows; but this she concluded was too dangerous an undertaking, and she wisely decided to continue on her course until night should give her an opportunity to escape. During the latter part of the chase the *Tallahassee* was far ahead; yet she was so pushed that she could not turn to the right nor to the left without running across the bows of either the *Lillian* or the *Montgomery*, as she was between them.

The two steamers were so well managed as to compel the pirate to keep a direct course, and the coast ran in such a direction that she would soon be cut off by the land, and she was thus completely caged in. Had not night came on it cannot be doubted that her destruction would have been certain.

But the sun went down, and at almost the very moment when victory would have crowned our arms, the black wings of night were spread over the pirate and shielded her from harm. She was completely lost to view, and where she went no one knows.

The desperate and exciting chase and extraordinary running engagement lasted from about ten o'clock in the morning until dark. I am told that it would be difficult to describe the scene produced among our brave blue jackets by the bitter disappointment which they were compelled to endure. Every man was eager for a close fight, and many heartfelt remarks were made, worthy of our bravest and noblest men. And when the pirate *Tallahassee* was unavoidably lost, because they could not turn night into day, their feelings sought relief only in tears.

Some excellent shots were made by the Rebel; and I am told that, although she was flying from the *Montgomery*, one passed directly over her. Two shots from the *Montgomery* apparently threw the spray on the decks of the now happy and extremely fortunate pirate.

Admiral Porter is vigilant, and is determined to rid the seas of Rebel craft, so far as lies in his power, by sending out cruisers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Joseph M. Leon vs. Robert M. Lee, executor of Robert M. Lee, deceased. This was an action to recover on a mortgage of which plaintiff claims to have been the assignee and owner, amounting to $3000, with interest in arrears. The defense set up payment, and as evidence thereof, produced the following paper in the nature of an acknowledgment and satisfaction:—

"I hereby acknowledge to have received full satisfaction from Robert M. Lee, of his mortgage given by him and his late wife, Ann Eliza, to Joseph M. Leon, dated June 9, 1841, and assigned to me on the 24th day of September, 1852. Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of April, A. D. 1863.

"JOHN A. BURLEY, } Witnesses present.
"CHARLES WELDING, }

"Acknowledged before me, April 25, 1863,
"CHARLES WELDING, Alderman."

The above paper was recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, &c., mortgage book A. C. H., No. 65, page 419, &c., on the 30th day of September, 1863.

It does not seem that the plaintiff ever had the mortgage in his possession, though it was assigned to him, as appears upon its face. He claims, however, that he paid the money to the representatives of the original mortgage, in consideration of which the assignment was made to him, and alleges that the legal as well as equitable title thereto was in him. In support of this he offered in evidence a check for $4000, which was paid at bank, and which it is alleged was the identical money paid for the mortgage. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Coleman vs. Klaecker. An action to recover for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of leakage of water from defendant's premises. Verdict for plaintiff $100.

Ebenezer Jackson, assignee, vs. Michael C. Cadmus and James M. Keenan, and to assess damages as to William Hawkins and John Dickinson, &c. An action on a mortgage.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made to-day, at the Exchange, by James A. Freeman, Auctioneer:—

Two reserved tickets to the Arch Street Theatre—one for $10 and one for $9 50.

Lot, Decatur st., Holmesburg, 25 by 87½ feet, clear, $100.

A frame dwelling, Holmesburg, adjoining, 60 by 87½ feet, clear, $1100.

A frame messuage and lot, Germantown road, below Master, 20 by 200 feet; $40 ground rent, $1000.

Three building lots, Brown street, Fifteenth Ward, each 15 by 64 feet, $250 each.

A two-and-a-half story frame house, Gillis' alley, Fifth and Lombard streets, 12½ by 44½ feet, clear, $500.

Three frame dwellings adjoining the above on Gillis' alley, each 12 by 26 feet; $8 ground rent on each, $300 each.

A two-and-a-half story frame house, Gillis' alley, Fifth and Lombard streets, 12½ by 44½ feet, clear, $500.

Three-story brick dwelling, slaughter-house, &c., Osage street, above Mount Vernon, 30 feet 10 inches front by 120 feet 9 inches deep, $230 87 ground rent, $660.

Three-story brick dwelling No. 1016 S. Eighth street, 16 by 64 feet; $60 ground-rent, $1000.

Lot, Fourth street, No. 1333 N. Eighth street, below Master, 16 by 100 feet to Pearth street, $48 ground-rent, $2700.

A three story brick store and dwelling, No. 144 N. Fourth street, 20 feet 4 inches by 60 feet; $1000.

A three-story brick dwelling and lot, Alder street, below Girard avenue 16 by 41 feet. Clear, $1175.

Three frame houses and lot, Alder street, 64 by 41 feet. Clear, $1200.

The property of the "Hope Steam Fire Engine Company," Union street, below Second, 19½ by 40 feet. Clear, $2500.

☞ **[The Clarion Oil District.**

The oil excitement in the Clarion district appears to be on the increase, and the land along the Clarion river and its tributaries has nearly all been leased or purchased by individuals or companies. Twenty or more engines are being put up, and in a few weeks the derricks will be as plenty along the Clarion river as on the oil streams in Venango county. The *Democrat* says:—We understand that a small quantity of oil was produced last week by putting down a sand pump in an old salt well at the mouth of Deer creek. A small vein of oil was also struck by the Clarion River Company, at the well they are boring opposite the mouth of Blyson's Run.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Penny ng, with Tramway Stone, of Hope and Wilmer streets and Rowland's court.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized to repave with tramway stone, the following streets:—Hope street, between Thompson and Master, in the Seventeenth Ward; Wilmer street, between New Market and Second streets, in the Eleventh Ward; and Rowland's court, in the Sixth Ward. And if the gutter is wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

RESOLUTION

To Tramway Andrew Street, in the Fourteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent person or persons to repair Andrew street, between Wallace and Master streets, in the Fourteenth Ward. The said repair to be done with Tramway Stone in the track of the wheels, and if the carway is wider than is necessary for a single track, the said Chief Commissioner is hereby authorized to reduce it to the width thereof by taking an equal quantity from each side: Provided, that the cost thereof shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and ten (210) dollars.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this twenty-first day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Construction of a Sewer on Bridge Street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct a Sewer on the line of Bridge street, from the Pennsylvania Railroad to the river Schuylkill, to be of brick, circular in form, and an interior diameter of three feet, with the necessary inlets for the proper surface drainage, in accordance with a plan and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that proposals will be received for the construction of said sewer, and he shall allot the work to the lowest bidder, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewer, as authorized by the Act of Assembly, approved April 8, 1863, and in manner and form provided by Sections 3 and 4 of ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Construction of Branch Culverts or Drains," approved November 11, 1858. The excess of the cost of said sewer over and above the amount assessed upon property fronting thereon shall be paid from Item 22 of an appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1864. Warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways in conformity with law.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES A. FREEMAN,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this twelfth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Construction of a Sewer on Wallace street, between Thirty-seventh and Broad streets.

Whereas, a majority of the property owners on the line of Wallace street, between Thirty-seventh and Broad street, have filed their petition in the Department of Highways, as required by the Act of Assembly approved April 8, 1864, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Wallace street, as aforesaid, which application has been approved by the Board of Surveyors; and as a meeting held October 3, 1864, they recommended the construction of a sewer in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance approved November 11, 1858, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Construction of Branch Culverts or Drains:" and

And whereas, owing to the enhanced price of materials and labor, the cost per linear foot will exceed the amount stipulated by law as payable by the said property owners; therefore

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct a sewer on the line of said Wallace street, from the sewer on Ridge avenue to the west curbline of Broad street, to be circular in form, and three feet inside diameter, with the necessary inlets for the proper surface drainage, in accordance with a plan and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that proposals will be received for the construction of said sewer, and he shall allot the work to the lowest bidder, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewer, as authorized by the Act of Assembly approved April 8, 1863, and in manner and form provided by Sections 3 and 4 of ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Construction of Branch Culverts or Drains," approved November 11, 1858. The excess of the cost of said sewer over and above the amount assessed upon the property fronting thereon shall be paid from Item 22 (for construction of branch culverts) of the Ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1864, provided that the said excess shall not exceed the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this twelfth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

It

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1856. P. L., 264.

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding in the aggregate one million dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used in the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates hereinafore have been issued, in addition of such purposes, and shall be transferrable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for redeeming the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the last day of December and the fortieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same in such accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as to them may seem best, which is hereby specially authorized and directed to be done, and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, or other loans of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon the possession of the works, pipes, &c., created by this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report, to each [illegible] of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and the assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have full power to sell works, pipes, &c., the same powers in every respect as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already [illegible] their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by the ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, [illegible] and improve in the most economical manner the [illegible] matters, and works under their care, so as to meet the [illegible] wants of the citizens for gas light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary, that the price of gas to be used in the several Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $150 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

11-11-15t

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 433 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

OAK BALL OIL COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INCORPORATED NOVEMBER, 1864.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.
HECTOR TYNDALE.

TREASURER.
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY CARSON.
WILLIAM M. GREINER.
WILLIAM ARSPACH.
JAMES C. FISHER.
J. C. FRYER.

The lands of the Company, four hundred and sixty (460) acres in fee simple, lie between Oil Creek and the Allegheny River, with one producing well and others now being bored.

For particulars and prospectus, as for subscriptions apply to

J. C. FRYER,
No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET.

11-11-6t

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000.
100,000 Shares—$5 Per Value.

A limited number of Shares will be sold by order of the Company at $1 00 per share.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—

"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil; and on one, particularly, the Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most encouraging character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) 'Messenger,' in referring to the subject, after a careful personal inspection of the region and the operations that are now taking place there, says:—

"We are honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along the creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its Oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity, and value of the Oil, it is acknowledged to be indefinitely superior. Our convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and auguries.

"Scientific men and experienced and practical Oil operators concur in them, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the meantime, individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day."

Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
WILLIAM B. HOOD, Sec. (11-12) President.

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,
No. 35 PINE STREET, Room 6.
10-26-1m New York.

PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Books will remain open at the Office of the Company to fill up subscriptions to the stock.

CAPITAL $100,000,
With power to increase to $500,000.

SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

FIVE DOLLARS per share to be paid upon Subscription.

The Company have purchased a tract of ground in the First Ward of the city, extending from Point House road to the river Delaware (immediately to be connected by railroad with the extensive Depot, Grounds, and Docks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), on account of which the Company have already paid

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Leaving only $7454 22 now due, which is the only indebtedness of the Company.

Additional subscriptions are now required for Wharves, Docks, and other general improvements.

Persons forwarding subscriptions for stock, or instalments thereon, will please make their checks payable to the order of

FREDERICK B. HUBBELL, Esq., Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 327 WALNUT STREET.
T. S. EMERY,
11-10 6t PRESIDENT.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's ledes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESTNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 8oc-3m

$10,000 CAN BE MADE ON A PATENT Medicine, which only wants advertising well, as it is acknowledged by all who use it to be universal in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person who has capital can join the advertiser, or the recipe and all information will be imparted for a nominal sum, so that $10,000 can be realized. Address "Medicine," this office. 11-4 1

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GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
THROAT DIFFICULTIES,

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head,

CONSUMPTION,

With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

PRICE $5.

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No. 15 EMBERTON Square, Boston.

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